



THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION,

TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

Punjab Selections, Vol. IV., No. 2.

ON the 6th July, 1858, Mr. H. C. Watts of 62, Moorgate Street, London, addressed the Secretary to the Court of Directors, asking the Court to surrender to a Company of gentlemen associated with himself, their several Himalayan tea nurseries, implements and establishments, on such conditions as may be considered absolutely essential to the success of the working. The object which the Government of India had in view in the establishment of these nurseries was declared by the late Chairman of the Court to be "the trying experiments for the sake of the settlers." These experiments have succeeded, and can be effectually and successfully continued only by such an outlay of capital as a large public company can supply. Mr. Watts' Company expressed itself as prepared, not only to make gratuitous distributions of seed, as is now done by the Government, but to promote the extension of cultivation among the zemindars and smaller landholders by a system of money advances, on the principle adopted by the indigo planters in Bengal, which the Government are precluded from doing,—and by the establishment of manufactories in convenient localities for the manipulation and preparation of tea from the raw leaves, which cannot be safely entrusted to native growers. Though the success of the tea growing experiments has been an established fact for the last twenty years; yet, up to this time, not more than half a dozen Europeans, and about as many Natives, have engaged in the cultivation, which does not extend beyond a few hundred acres. This is ascribed to want of capital. In six years after the dis-

covery of the plant growing indigenous in Assam a Company was formed and its operations have extended to almost national importance. The Government made over to that Company a portion, not exceeding two-thirds, of their plantations, with the establishment employed upon them, under special conditions. Mr. Watts asked the Court "to deal with this matter without farther reference to the local authorities."

In reply, the Court said they were anxious to give their most efficient aid to any well considered project for carrying such an undertaking into operation. But, as various applications had been made to the local authorities by both Companies and private individuals for the transfer to them of the tea plantations, the Court referred Mr. Watts and his Company to the Indian Government, promising to confirm any reasonable arrangements which might be made by the Local Government for carrying out an object of great national importance.

On the 11th June, 1859, the Secretary to the Punjab Government furnished the Government of India with an account of the cultivation and manufacture of tea in the Himalayan Provinces under the jurisdiction of the Punjab.

Though experience has shewn that at a certain elevation tea may be grown in the hill tracts of the Simla, Kangra, and Huzara districts, and it may be inferred that the Cashmere territory which lies between the two last, is equally adapted for the culture, yet the Kangra district is the only one where sufficient Government land is available for the establishment of a Joint Stock Company. The area in the Simla district is small, and the character of the people in Huzara is unfavourable to any experiment on a large scale.

Seven years ago tea was first planted near the town of Kangra itself. There, however, the trial was not successful. Further experiments were then made at Nagrota, in the Kangra valley, about 8 miles from the town, and at Bhawârna. At both these places the plant flourished. Close to Bhawârna, there was a tract of waste land, situated about N. latitude 32 degrees, and longitude 76 degrees 30 minutes, taking the name of Holta from a neighbouring village; and at least 4,000 or 5,000 acres in extent, which, being left uncultivated from superstitious motives by the natives, had been, at the time of the revenue settlement, reserved as the property of Government. It was soon found that tea thrived as well there as at Bhawârna. Under the auspices of Lord Dalhousie, a Government plantation, under the superintendence of Mr. Jameson, was laid out. Year by year the cultivation was extended, until it now occupies 800 acres—bearing some five millions of plants. It is estimated that

the produce of this year will amount to lbs. 26,000 of excellent tea, valued at rupees 52,000, or £5,200; and that, when in full bearing, the yield will increase to so large an amount as 1,50,000 Rs. The expenses are computed at rupees 16,000. Besides this vast quantities of seeds and seedlings are distributed *gratis* to the native landholders of the district. At Dhurm-sala, 20 miles off, there is a smaller factory. Chinese, specially hired, conduct the manufacture and have trained several natives. The greater part of the tea produced is made over to the Commissariat department. Of the Holta area about 1,000 acres were conditionally granted to Mr. Atherton of the Bengal Civil Service, but the rest is absolutely at Government disposal. The capital of a Joint Stock Company might be invested in this land, with every prospect of success.

But would the transfer be detrimental to Government? The original intention of the State has been fulfilled. The experiment was never undertaken with any view of profit. It has been proved that the climate and soil of the hills are congenial to the tea plant; that its manufacture can be carried on without difficulty; that the quality of the tea is good; that the natives of the vicinity are willing to cultivate, and able to manipulate it; that labor is abundant, means of transport available, and a sufficient market certainly open. The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab considers that the time has come when the Government may advantageously commit the management of the enterprise to the mercantile interest on certain conditions:—

Firstly.—The stock and block of the Government plantations to be taken at a valuation, and a certain number of shares in the joint stock to be reserved for parties in India who have previously made similar offers to those of the Company.

Secondly.—The guarantee made by Government to zemindars cultivating tea to be maintained; viz., that they shall receive at the rate of 8 rupees per maund, for raw leaves, for a term of years.

Thirdly.—That the Company shall engage to pay at the above rates, for a period of six years, to those zemindars to whom, during the past and present seasons, seeds have been distributed.

Fourthly.—That the Company shall distribute, *gratis*, 100 maunds of seeds yearly, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation among the zemindars.

Fifthly.—Where no advances of money have been paid to a zemindar, it shall be optional to him to discontinue the cultivation of tea, at his discretion. Where advances have been made, he is of course bound to repay them in raw leaves.

Sixthly.—The Company should guarantee to the Chinese ma-

manufacturers the same terms on which they now work under Government.

Seventhly.—Land must only be rented or purchased from natives with their own consent.

The best plan for a Company will be to have but little direct concern with the cultivation, and to confine themselves to advancing money to landholders—whilst they devote their principal attention to the manufacture of the tea leaves grown by the aid of their capital. On this plan, willing labor will be easily procured, and the growth of tea indefinitely extended. The Company must choose such agents as will conciliate the simple people with whom they have to do, by the integrity both of their private and official intercourse. Mr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, N. W. Provinces, supports the views of the Punjab Government. He says, the out-turn of teas from the Kangra Plantations was in 1857 13,190 lbs., and is estimated for 1858 at 26,000 lbs. In addition 270 maunds of tea seeds and two lakhs of seedlings were distributed *gratis* to zemindars. These results were obtained at an expense of not more than 16,000 rupees. As the value of teas in the N. W. Provinces is Rs. 2 a pound, the value of the Punjab out-turn is Rs. 52,000, shewing a profit of Rs. 36,000. Moreover, there are upwards of 800 acres of land under cultivation, containing upwards of five millions of plants, the produce from which will annually greatly increase, and may be estimated next season at 40,000 lbs., and when in full bearing 150,000 lbs. Labour is abundant and cheap, and the field of operations is so wide as to be available for large capital.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, reports on the Tea Plantations there. Mr. Atherton's grant was conditional on his retiring from the service. The factory established at Dhurmsala was for the encouragement of Mián Têk Singh, a Rajpoot of royal descent, who established a plantation of about 100 acres in the vicinity. In 1859, this nursery yielded some 20 or 25 maunds of leaves. Others are following his example. But it is not true that land for the cultivation of tea may be procured in almost unlimited quantity, and at the most moderate rate in the Punjab. When Mr. Barnes settled the Kangra district, he made no reservation of the Government right to superfluous waste lands, although the settlement was not completed when the Board on 1st March 1852 declared all such lands the property of the State. This omission was not noticed in Mr. Barnes' report, even by Sir John Lawrence who was then a member of the Board and familiar with Kangra. As the case now stands, the local autho-

rities consider their hands to be entirely tied in the matter of complying with applications for waste land; as the application even of the provisions of Section 8 of Regulation VII. of 1822, by which superfluous waste may be assigned to other parties than the original proprietors, on payment of a proprietary percentage or fee, is a process which should properly be resorted to at the time of settlement only. Sir John Lawrence, before his departure, was of opinion that if a handsome percentage on the assessment were allowed to the proprietors, the allotment to other parties of superfluous waste would in his opinion, be admissible and advantageous.

Mr. McLeod and Major Lake believe that the people of the hills are as yet unconscious of any proprietary title to unappropriated waste; and that whatever title they may now in fact possess, has been created by ourselves at the time of settlement. An authoritative enunciation of the course to be pursued is thus requisite before the local authorities can entertain applications for land. Mr. McLeod recommends that some discretion be allowed to them; that they be authorized to entertain applications, and to dispose of them on their merits, submitting propositions for grants only where they are convinced, that it will be to the advantage of all parties that the grant be made, allowing a proprietary fee when the village owners advance a claim, and the settlement record of the village bears them out in it, but refraining from the authoritative suggestion of such claims where not advanced or established by the settlement record. The whole waste of the district is estimated at 41,57,582 acres, but this is probably greatly below the truth. Not much less than a half will be found capable of bearing tea plantations with profit. The following tabular statement gives details regarding a few selected villages:—

Name of Teh- seel of Per- gunnah.	No. of villages or Tuppahs.	AREA IN ACRES.					
		Culti- vated.	Recently thrown out of.	Rent- free.	Cultu- rable waste.	Barren.	Total.
Kangra, ...	12	9,289	1,429	2,331	4,600	1,71,669	1,89,318
Nadôn, ...	12	45,553	.....	7,563	6,261	1,08,070	1,67,447
Nûrpûr, ..	5	5,333	1,878	2,827	.....	38,096	48,134
Harripûr, ...	3	7,526	257	13,409	.....	50,945	72,137
Kûllû, ...	3	1,189	.....	125	.....	58,791	60,105
Total, .	35	68,890	3,564	26,255	10,861	4,27,571	5,37,141

If the Company heartily carry out their plan of making advances to cultivators who will consent to raise tea, they will rapidly extend their operations and be in a great measure independent of special grants of land save for the erection of buildings. The more wealthy and enterprising, however, of the native tea growers, judging from the wishes already expressed by them, will probably desire to manufacture for themselves, as being much more profitable than the sale of raw leaves.

The Government of India, in a letter dated 3rd October, 1859, object to the *first, fifth, sixth and seventh* conditions, and direct the North West Government to call on Mr. Jameson for a descriptive statement of each of the Government tea plantations and factories within the jurisdiction of the North Western Provinces to be embodied in a public advertisement, stating at the same time his opinion as to the upset price which should be attached to each. At least one of the Plantations is to be retained in the hands of Government, that the gratis supply of seeds and plants may be continued for some time longer. An injurious monopoly will be prevented if such an extent of fresh land only be made over to each purchaser, in addition to that already under cultivation, as may seem to the local Government to be expedient, with reference to the ascertained means of the Company, or individual, purchasing, and if additional

waste land be given under some reasonable conditions as to clearance. Waste land not at once taken up will remain, as at present, available for any persons who may desire to embark in the cultivation of tea. As there is room for many Companies the factories should be sold in several small lots.

THE INSALUBRITY OF PESHAWUR.

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Mr. W. Purdon, the Civil Engineer at Pind Dadun Khan, on the 23rd January, 1858 forwarded a Memo. to the Punjab Government on the causes of the malaria of the Peshawur valley, with recommendations as to the remedial measures which should be adopted.

The low elevation of the valley is not a cause of its unhealthiness. Rawul Pindee, very little higher, is remarkably healthy. When European troops were first stationed at Peshawur they were very healthy, but ever since mortality has been on the increase. Irrigation and cultivation, without which it would be a barren plain, have given it all the noxious elements of a marsh. The Europeans have created malaria by surrounding their houses with dense vegetation. The irrigation of the gardens is carried on also, by a net-work of open drains, which generate disease. The evil is increased by the fact that the moist soil containing putrifying vegetable matter is *twice* broken up during the year, and that the water contains dissolved vegetable matter. None of these causes are trifling; most of them might be corrected or destroyed. To remedy this state of things, all irrigation in mud drains should be prohibited, and stone channels substituted where required. The branch of the Bara river, which passes through the town, should be made to run in a stone channel, for a certain distance, in the vicinity of cantonments; all irrigation should be put a stop to if possible for a distance of not less than three miles from cantonments; for it has been proved experimentally in Italy, that marshy lands can influence to disease a locality 3 miles distant from them. Further, the barracks for Europeans should all be two-storied, the upper story for sleeping in,—for it is found to be a tolerably well established fact, that malaria is comparatively *inert* 16 feet from the ground, while it is well known that night is the time noxious vapours are most powerful, and the human frame most susceptible of disease.

The political importance of maintaining a large European force at Peshawur, is sufficient to outweigh the immediate loss of revenue, if these suggestions were carried out. Rawul Pindiee has good natural drainage, and it may be presumed, will therefore be considerably increased as a European Station. A good tramway should be laid down between it and Peshawur over the present line of road. It would thus be within 9 hours of Peshawur, and the troops might be relieved frequently. Between Pindiee and Jhelum also a tramway should be laid down, to be worked by horses at the rate of 10 miles an hour. As the road is not suitable for locomotives a good system of cheap tramways, and not high-speed railways, will best meet the requirements of the Punjab. The country, moreover, possesses great natural advantages for water communication. Its streams are navigable throughout the year, and should be opened up by cheap steam navigation. A beginning should be made with the Jhelum, as the obstacles in its channel are removeable at a very small cost. Steamers might run at all seasons up to Jhelum, whence, with a tramway to Peshawur, the communication with that important post would be placed upon a very complete footing. The cost of a complete tramway from Jhelum to Peshawur is estimated at 10½ lakhs of rupees, or little more than has been spent on the small station of Nowshera.

The Chief Commissioner approves of some of these suggestions. A large portion of the gardens and trees should be cleared away; the Bara river should be diverted from cantonments; and perhaps all irrigation within three miles should be stopped. Double-storied barracks are required, but the expenditure would be too large. Gardens, except one for vegetables and one for general amusement, should not be allowed at Nowshera. There is no prospect of a tramway being sanctioned between Jhelum and Peshawur, and Major Robertson estimated such a way at 30 lakhs of rupees.

Captain H. R. James, the Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, reports against the correctness of Mr. Purdon's facts and theories. He formed his opinion during a visit of a few days; the bleakest parts of the valley are as unhealthy as the others; there are scarcely any trees in the vicinity of the barracks; and the officers' gardens require much pruning and extension. Peshawur was healthy in 1858 in spite of both irrigation and vegetation, and this was probably owing to the fact that no rain fell till very late in the year. All that should be done is to maintain a careful supervision of conservancy arrangements, and to knock down one-third of the houses where they are too crowded.

Major General Cotton, Commanding the Peshawur Division, agrees with Captain James. There is no part of the valley free from malarious fever; to remedy it everything is done that can be done. As the Peshawur fever clings to its victim till he has recrossed the river, and frequent attacks produce organic diseases, the troops should be frequently relieved.

Mr. C. Mackinnon, the Inspector General of Hospitals, is of opinion that Mr. Purdon's conclusions are drawn from insufficient data, and are so sweeping as to be erroneous. The site of the Peshawur cantonment was selected for military reasons in spite of the opposition of Dr. Dempster. The extension swamp to the north should be drained. The irrigation canals should be adjusted, so as not to interfere with the natural drainage. The trees round the officers' bungalows are sources of health, acting as a protection against the malaria generated without cantonments. The suggestion to put the troops in double-storied barracks is a good one, but it would not secure the troops from malaria. The Fort is 40 or 50 feet above the level of the valley, yet its residents do not escape fever. It is doubtful if the Peshawur endemic fever will ever be eradicated. But Mr. Purdon deserves credit for having made his suggestions.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1858.

This annual return consists of a series of tables submitted by the Judges of the Foujdaree Adawlut, in illustration of the administration of criminal justice in each zillah.

The *Village Police* investigated 26,012 cases, against 14,821 in 1857. Of these, 8,439 were convicted and punished, the number in the previous year being 6,826. To the higher authorities 8,212 were referred. The *District Police* took up 2,35,274 cases, of which 1,06,944 were acquitted after investigation, 52,134 convicted and punished, and 12,449 referred to higher courts. 3,186 died, escaped or were otherwise disposed of. The *Sub-ordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens* acquitted 3,397 cases, convicted 2,046, and referred 3,268 to Session Judges. The *Magistrates, Joint Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates* acquitted 4,713, convicted 3,958, committed to subordinate criminal courts 767, discharged without trial 362, and

otherwise disposed of 1,214, leaving 270 under trial at the close of the year. The *Session Judges* discharged 14 without trial, acquitted 2,168, convicted 1,725, referred to Fouldaree Court 339, remanded 62 to the lower courts, and otherwise disposed of 308, leaving 258 under trial at the close of the year. The *Fouldaree Adawlut* released 167 unconditionally and 3 on security, convicted 261, and remanded 7, leaving 11 under trial at the close of the year. The sentences passed on those convicted were as follows—53 were imprisoned above 6 and not exceeding 7 years, 54 above 13 and not exceeding 14 years, and 2 for life: 41 were transported and 57 suffered death:—

AVERAGE DURATION OF THE CASES REFERRED TO THE FOULDAREE
ADAWLUT.

Years.	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From transference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1854	21	71	9	5	106
1855	22	50		5	81
1856	20	53		8	88
1857	21	55		10	93
1858	16	43		6	72

Offences against the person. Of 902 apprehended for murder, 611 were acquitted, and 121 discharged on security, 42 suffered death, 17 were transported, and 32 were imprisoned for various periods; 207 were charged with homicide and 158 acquitted; 1,387 with assault with wounding, and 850 acquitted; 801 with rape and 93 acquitted; 102 for abortion and 98 acquitted; 118 with torture and 95 acquitted; 14,043 with affray and 1,971 acquitted; 1,78,503 with petty assault and 64,708 acquitted.

Offences against property committed with violence. The following are the main points:—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
Dacoity, ...	4,934	3,751
Highway Robbery, ...	1,686	1,277
Theft and Burglary, ...	166	136
Affray, ...	561	365

Offences against property without violence.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
Burglary,	5,572	4,437
Theft,	19,694	10,926
Receiving stolen goods,	1,601	939
Fraud,	878	1,297

Miscellaneous Offences against Property.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
Arson,	579	510
Cattle killing and maiming,	1,124	932
Damaging Crops, ...	835	229

Forgery and Offences against the Currency.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
Forgery,	452	399
Counterfeiting Coin, ...	20	12
Having do,	88	66

Miscellaneous.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
Prison-breaking, ...	196	53
Perjury,	84	40
Riot, Sedition, &c. ...	133	56
Felonies, Misdemean- ours and other offences,	13,692	5,377

VACCINATION IN THE AGRA DIVISION,

1858-59.

The Vaccine operations were commenced on 3rd November, 1858. Fresh lymph received in capillary tubes from Scotland was used. By means of 28 vaccinators, three superintendents and three vaccinators from Rohilcund, the Zillahs of Agra, Muttra, Allygurh and Mynpoory were as thoroughly visited as that number of operators allowed of. The staff was too small

to visit Etawah and Furruckabad. Assistant Surgeon Christison, the Superintendent, considers the returns to be accurate :—

MONTHS.	<i>Successful.</i>	<i>Unsuccessful.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	TOTAL.
November 1858, ...	1,056	434	304	1,794
December 1858, ...	8,620	1,806	1,299	11,725
January 1859, ...	16,028	2,652	2,778	21,458
February 1859, ...	15,509	2,916	2,591	21,016
March 1859, ...	28,943	6,258	12,690	47,891
GRAND TOTAL, ...	73,024	15,091	20,681	1,08,796

The general result is very satisfactory, and the number of children vaccinated is nearly double that of 1856-57, when operations were carried on with a similar number of Vaccinators. The people offer many obstacles to Vaccination, such as that the Vaccinators are searching for the incarnation of Seetla, (to be known by the milk appearing in the wound instead of blood ;) that the children are being marked that they may be recognised when older for some purpose unknown ; that the Deity " Seetla " will be offended by the interference with his special province of watching over Small-pox. The work progressed least in large cities, where it was difficult to obtain access to the people, and most in villages where the zemindars were influential and saw the advantages to be derived. Much depended also on the influence of the Magistrates.

The large amount of doubtful and unsuccessful cases is owing to the facts that two-thirds of the Vaccinators were inexperienced, that, the children being generally destitute of clothing, the skin is tough and thick, that the parents often rub away the virus or apply native medicines, and that the children themselves constantly scratch the parts. The people believe that the result is to be obtained simply by inserting the lancet. The ordinary bleeding lancet was employed, but by using an instrument of needles for scratching in the virus, which will

hereafter be used, 80 per cent. of successful cases can be obtained. The ages of the persons vaccinated were between infancy and five years, almost all persons above that age being marked with Small-pox.

The following represents the proportion in which the different castes and trades were vaccinated :

<i>Caste or Occupation.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Caste or Occupation.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Chumar, ...	21,798	Sonar, ...	738
Brahmin, ...	10,736	Kissan, ...	696
Thakoor, ..	8,410	Durzee, ...	683
Colee, ...	7,210	Bhat, ...	662
Mahomedan, ..	6,222	Dheemur, ...	601
Jat, ...	5,920	Kayit, ...	586
Bunya, ..	5,681	Mallee, ...	586
Kachee, ..	4,747	Mullah, ...	555
Gudurrya, ..	4,216	Dhoonya, ...	519
Aheer, ..	3,883	Bhurjee, ..	492
Lodha, ..	3,760	Golaspoorub, ...	295
Kahar, ..	2,257	Cheepce, ...	254
Nayee, ...	2,060	Meerasee, ...	195
Barhaee, ...	1,889	Kunjur, ...	138
Komhar, ...	1,872	Tumbolee, ...	122
Lohar, ...	1,517	Mehter, ..	79
Dhobee, ..	1,407	Nadof, ..	67
Khuteek, ...	1,313	Ahairya, ...	56
Rajpoot, ...	1,308	Christian, ..	42
Tailee, ...	1,243	Hindoos, whose } caste is not re- } corded. }	1,229
Goojur, ..	1,091		
Jogee, ...	954		
Dhanuk, ...	740		
TOTAL, ...	...	...	1,08,796

The large proportion of Chumars is owing partly to their being numerous in most of the villages, and very much to their be-

ing of the humblest caste, and more submissive than others to the operations of the Vaccinators. Brahmins and Thakoors shew together the number of 19,146, which indicates that they have, in very fair proportion, accepted the benefit. The classes next in order of frequency, correspond very much to their relative numbers in the villages. Mahomedans are the only class who occasionally come forward voluntarily for vaccination, and they are generally most free from prejudice against it. The number of native Christians represents those of Agra city. Many of them are as averse to, and as ignorant about vaccination, as any of the Hindoo castes.

The loss of registers during the mutinies makes it difficult to trace any effect from the vaccine operations of past years. Dr. Christison is of opinion that effective vaccination can be alone maintained by the system in the Agra Division, which is essentially one of importunity or moral force, towards the people who only submit passively.

DACOITY IN BENGAL,

1856-57 and 1857-58.

Bengal Records, No. XXXI.

In 1856-57 Captain Keighly officiated as Commissioner of Dacoity. The returns shew a decrease in cases of 44 or 20 per cent. throughout the districts, as compared with the previous year

			1856	1857
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	3	0
Baraset	...	...	5	5
Howrah	...	...	3	3
Hooghly	...	...	41	30
Burdwan	...	...	12	19
Nuddea	...	...	8	15
Jessore	...	...	62	31
Moorshedabad	...	...	65	50
Midnapore	...	...	20	22
			<hr/> 219	<hr/> 175

The increase in Burdwan is ascribed to the inefficiency of the police. The increase in Midnapore is accounted for by the vicinity of the Mohur-Bhunj territory which affords ready shelter to dacoits. But Captain Keighly remarks;—"wretched as the Police is allowed to be by every one, it is difficult to know what can be done for a people who will do nothing for themselves. It is a bold step for a man (a Bengalee himself) to attack a house in a Village (small though it may be) with only 3 or 4 followers at the most, and yet this is constantly occurring and with impunity." During the year 26 prisoners were transported for life, 2 acquitted by the Sessions, 24 were before the Sessions on the 1st January, and 49 in the Deputy Magistrate's Hajut; 17 approvers were made during the year. In the higher Courts only 15 were acquitted against 126 convicted, a result attributed to the presence of Judges in the Higher Courts favourable to "the system." The results of those tried are as follows:—

	Trans- ported.	Term of Imprison- ment.	Sentenced as bad charac- ters.	Acquitted by Ses- sions.	Acquitted by Niza- mut.
Commissioner for) the Suppression) of Dacoity.	28	13 *	9	4	0
Chunderseker Roy	51	7 †	0	2	6
Jessore Office ...	25	0	0	2	0
Moorshedabad) Office ...)	22	0	0	1	0
Total ..	126	20	9	9	6

* Of this number, 3 released on appeal to the Sudder.

† Of this number 2 ditto ditto ditto.

Out of 170 prisoners 159 were punished. The old proportion was fully obtained, and when to this is added the result of the Midnapore trials, 157 having been punished out of 162 prisoners ; out of 332 prisoners brought to trial, but 25 were acquitted, and of the number punished, 250 were transported for life.

Six approvers forfeited their conditional pardon, and three absconded. Of these all but one were transported for sedition or seditious language. A Pundit was engaged for the education of approvers' sons. There were 43 pupils, of whom 26 were the sons of approvers.

In 1857-58, Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw was Dacoity Commissioner. In the 24-Pergunnahs there was only one case; in Baraset there were none; in Howrah one; in Hooghly 27; in Burdwan 20 or an increase of two over the whole division, but in Thannahs where the Commission did not work; in Nuddea 15; in Jessore 15; in Moorshedabad 29; in Pubnah none; in Furreedpore 6; in Midnapore 15. "On the whole, during the year 1858, 499 cases of gang robbery occurred in the Districts of Bengal and Behar in which the almost incredible amount of Rupees 4,62,136-8-11 was plundered, the small sum of Rupees 7,290-2-9 was recovered by the Police, and of 2,901 dacoits brought to trial before District Magistrates, were committed for trial to the Sessions Court, in which only 667 convictions were obtained. These figures show the *utter inability* of the ordinary Courts to cope with the evil." Dacoity increased by 103 cases during the year. Of these 35 occurred in Behar, and is accounted for by the mutinies and the consequent disturbed state of the country. An increase of forty-six cases is shown in the Districts of Beerbhoom and Bograh. Notwithstanding the general increase, a decrease of nineteen and seventeen cases occurred in Bancoorah and Rungpore. The details are given in the following table :—

Mr. Ravenshaw complains that out of 388 prisoners tried by the Sessions Judge and recommended by him for a sentence of transportation for life, 55 were altogether acquitted, and on 38 a modified sentence was passed. Out of 38 prisoners actually convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, 19 were acquitted on appeal to the Sudder Court. That is, in cases in which the Sessions Judge was competent to pass sentence, his judgment was held to have been as often right as wrong, and in referred cases, the Sessions Judge had recommended the conviction of one innocent man in every seven, and of the remainder rather more than one decision in every eight required modification. Yet, not one commitment was condemned as made on insufficient grounds. There is an urgent necessity for the establishment of a special tribunal for the trial of dacoits. The ordinary courts are unable to cope with the evil.

The conduct of approvers was good. There were 92 approvers resident with their families on the premises at Hooghly at the close of the year; 5 approvers were transported during the year for misconduct, and 5 absconded. From the high price of food the 2 annas a day allowed them was not sufficient to maintain those with families. They were encouraged to work at various trades, and of the whole only 10 or 12 were disinclined. There was not one instance of the abuse of confidence placed in an approver. At Midnapore there were on the 31st December 97 Dacoit, Keechuk and Thug approvers; at Jessore 33 and at Moorshedabad 23. The Guard at Hooghly, Jessore and Moorshedabad consisted of 150 Nujeebs, 1 European Sergeant, 1 Jemadar and 11 Duffadars. At Midnapore the Guard numbered 70 men, who were also employed in tracing Thugs and escorting prisoners. The School flourished. There were 21 approvers' children under instruction, and 49 children from the immediate neighbourhood. A second schoolmaster was appointed.

The Lieutenant Governor observes "with great satisfaction the increased and very remarkable results presented by the Returns." He records his full approbation of Mr. Ravenshaw's ability and energy, extending his authority and that of his Assistants.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING OF RANGOON AND BASSEIN.

1858-59.

Rangoon.—The total value of Imports from Ports not in Ben-

gal into Rangoon for the official year was Rs. 28,11,899-3-9 yielding a duty of Rs. 1,74,047-0-5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total value of Exports to ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency was Rs. 31,51,854-3-4 on which a gross duty of Rs. 96,455-9-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ was levied. The value of free imports from ports not in Bengal was Rs. 15,60,794-8-11; the value of similar free exports Rs. 10,73,495-12-10; and of free imports re-exported Rs. 55,980-1-6.

The total number of ships that arrived at Rangoon from external and home ports was 227 with a tonnage of 9,96,432 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of these, 221 were square rigged, 5 native craft under British colours and one under Chinese colours. The number of departures was 273 with a tonnage of 1,12,114. Of these 252 were square rigged, 13 native under British colours, 6 under Chinese colours, and 2 under Burmese colours.

Basscin.—As in Rangoon, the Returns are applicable only to ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency. The Imports were of the value of Rs. 88,356-5-7, and the duty levied Rs. 13,485-12-11. The exports were Rs. 14,04,224-14-3 and the duty levied 38,519-11-6. The free imports were Rs. 8,29,208-0-11 the free exports by sea 1,29,211-2-0, and the imports re-exported none. 80 ships with a tonnage of 25,703 arrived, of which 36 were native. 144 ships with a tonnage of 33,008 departed, of which 87 were native.

TRADE OF SIND.

1858-59.

I. EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Returns shew a total increase in the movement of sea-borne trade of upwards of 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lakhs of Rupees (£450,000) or more than 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the year previous:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1858-59	1,54,06,000	1,04,42,000	2,58,48,000
1857-58	1,08,11,000	1,07,81,000	2,15,92,000

The steady increase of the trade from the date of the conquest of Sind is seen in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1843-44	1,21,150	1,010	1,22,160
1844-45	2,17,700	9,300	2,27,000
1845-46	3,12,900	40,500	3,53,400
1846-47	2,93,400	49,300	3,42,700
1847-48	2,87,872	1,54,730	4,42,600
1848-49	3,44,715	1,07,133	4,51,849
1849-50	4,19,352	1,14,378	5,33,731
1850-51	4,25,831	1,96,461	6,22,293
1851-52	4,89,220	2,44,122	7,33,343
1852-53	5,35,690	3,76,337	8,00,000
1853-54	5,08,793	3,76,310	8,85,103
1854-55	5,75,196	3,46,893	9,22,089
1855-56	6,29,813	6,04,440	12,34,253
1856-57	6,85,665	7,34,522	14,20,187
1857-58	10,81,100	10,78,100	21,59,200
1858-59*	15,40,600	10,44,200	25,84,800

The Export trade, which at first bore but a small proportion to the Imports, has been increasing faster than the Import trade. In 1855-56 they were nearly balanced. In the year under report the value of the Import trade increased by nearly 42 per cent. while there is a trifling falling off in the value of Exports. This is ascribed to general commercial depression, to the low prices of Western produce in the markets of Europe, and to inadequate facilities for transit, especially on the Indus. Of the increase in the imports, Rs. 10,17,000 are direct from England, but of that sum about 7½ lakhs of rupees are Railway Materials. The great increase in the Imports of Piece Goods of all kinds during the past two years will be seen from the table:—

	1853-54	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Imports of Cotton and Silk Piece Goods	20,82,000	22,80,000	28,26,000	27,39,000	46,69,000	67,14,000

Of the Imports Sind or the Punjab ought to supply the following:—

Alum.
 Bardhans.
 Cotton Wool.
 Cotton Goods (many of the coarser kinds.)
 Duppers.
 Indigo.
 Grain.
 Gunny bags.
 Kirby and Grass.
 Molasses.
 Oils of kinds.
 Provisions of ditto.
 Silk.
 Sugar.
 Tobacco.

There was a decrease in the import of Cotton owing to extended cultivation in Sind itself, and large imports from the Punjab and overland from Rajpootana. The total import by Sea was only 2,496 Maunds, while the cultivation in Sind, which, in 1857-58, was 59,209 Beegas, was 79,696 Beegas in 1858-59. Sind will soon become a great cotton and also grain exporting country, when there are greater facilities of transport. The existing means of communication between Kurrachee and the Indus are so imperfect that it is cheaper to bring Kirby and Grass in years when no rain falls from long distances by sea than from the banks of the river. Most of the principal staples of Export trade show, in the present Returns, a large and satisfactory increase. Horses were brought down and exported to a greater extent than was ever before known. Upwards of 3,000 arrived at Kurrachee, of which 310 were pur-

chased for the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab, and many went Overland to India. 2,374 appear among the Exports by Sea, valued at Rs. 9,54,000 (£95,400.) These Horses are chiefly bred in the Khelat and Candahar territory, and with Wool and Munjeet and a few Drug and Dye Stuffs, form the principal articles which are received from the Affghans in exchange for our manufactured goods. The supply of both Horses and Wool may be said to be practically unlimited, and there is no surer mode of extending our influence over those countries than by being their customers and suppliers on a large scale. The benefit is mutual, for the experience of the last two years has shown that we can depend on the breeding countries between Kurrachee and Herat for a supply of Horses, sufficient for almost any possible demand of our mounted Corps, costing, on an average, less than £37, and inferior only to the Arab and Persian Horses brought by Sea to Bombay.

The rapid increase of the export of Horses from Sind, is shown in the annexed Table :—

Value of Exports from Sind.

		1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horses	... ..	3,39,000	4,38,000	3,39,000	9,54,000
Salt	... ..	...	13,000	28,000	2,09,000
Saltpetre	... ..	2,12,000	3,75,600	5,96,000	9,45,000
Jinjelly Seed (Sesamum)	... ..	5,91,000	8,37,000	16,06,000	10,87,000
Sursee	... ..	4,76,000	3,18,000	13,51,000	17,11,000
Wool (Sheep's)	... ..	22,13,000	31,15,000	39,37,000	26,16,000
Cashmere Shawls	... ..	...	25,000	5,34,000	9,64,000

The export of Cashmere Shawls shews to what an extent the Punjab dealers are availing themselves of the Indus route. The increase in Exports to Calcutta is on account of Sind Salt exported by private individuals, Rupees 48,711, from 12 annas duty on the Indian Maund of 82lbs., and Rupees 1,60,850 on

account of the Bengal Government. The External Trade of Sind is thus alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. The Commissioner remarks;—"Since we have known Sind, wages have never been so high, nor agriculture so extended and flourishing as during the past year, and if peace continues along the valley of the Indus and its neighbourhood, there can be but little doubt that commerce will continue to extend at a rate as rapid as during the past few years."

In the Tonnage employed there was a considerable increase, especially in the square-rigged tonnage, which has only been engaged in the trade since 1851-2, previous to which no square-rigged sailing Merchant Ships frequented Kurrachee :—

Year.	Number Inward and Outward.		Tons.	
	Square Rigged and Steamers.	Country Craft.	Square Rigged and Steamers	Country Craft.
1858-59	197	3,046	109,481	160,006
1857-58	162 ..	2,808	91,380	148,774
Increase in 1858-59 ...	35	238	18,101	11,223

Vessels drawing 19 feet 6 inches in the past year entered the Harbour of Kurrachee in perfect safety, and as many as twenty-five Vessels, ranging from 500 to 1,000 tons, were inside at one and the same time, all swinging to their anchors. Not a single accident happened in either entering or leaving the Harbour.

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Import Trade of Sind by Sea, during the past five Years.

Countries.	1854-55					1855-56		1856-57		1857-58		1858-59		Result of 1858-59 compared with 1857-58.	
	2					3		4		5		6		Increase.	Decrease.
1	1					2		3		4		5		7	8
England	...	1,12,745	1,57,800	...	...	...	...	7,73,885	7,96,343	18,13,912	10,17,569	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	51,76,198	55,81,212	...	...	...	...	52,27,429	91,83,285	1,27,53,649	35,70,364	...	...	...	...
Concan	...	4,448	2,464	...	...	...	...	4,510	1,655	8,315	6,660	...	...	...	...
Cutch	...	54,735	74,986	...	...	...	...	72,425	1,84,413	1,19,252	...	...	...	...	...
France	362	...	...	...	...	...	65,161
Goa and Demau	...	3,300	4,532	...	...	...	...	10,064	9,222	...	...	...	...	...	362
Guzerat	...	58,034	57,608	...	...	...	...	1,41,787	48,203	74,237	2,777	...	...	...	...
Kattiawar	...	63,445	1,29,322	...	...	...	...	2,01,954	1,24,739	1,03,166	26,034	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	92,431	97,632	...	...	...	...	90,388	97,146	1,00,771	...	...	...	...	21,573
Mauritius	1,894	...	...	...	...	8,930	81,040	323	3,625	...	...	...	...
Mekran	...	10,978	11,065	...	...	...	...	13,328	24,702	80,384	55,682	...	...	...	80,677
Moulmein	76,280	76,280	...	...	...	...
Persian Gulf	...	1,75,608	1,74,619	...	...	...	...	3,12,007	2,59,942	2,63,770	3,823	...	...	...	...
		57,51,967	62,98,134					68,56,657	1,08,11,012	1,54,06,058	47,62,819				1,67,773

STATEMENT showing the Value of the Export Trade of Sind by Sea, during the past five Years.

Countries.	1854-55.		1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		Result of 1858-59 compared with 1857-58.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Increase.	Decrease.		
1 England	...	113	35,139	1,446	1,30,257	8,29,692	6,49,435	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bombay	...	27,02,680	53,74,320	66,97,549	96,66,201	81,97,915	...	14,68,286	...	...	...	...
3 Calcutta	...	44,587	...	13,074	28,000	2,11,111	1,83,111	...	...	...	...	...
4 Concan	...	1,99,671	1,12,401	...	6,971	...	...	6,971	...	...	...	...
5 Cutch	1,38,310	1,99,008	1,86,307	...	12,701	...	...	...	...
6 France	93,390	3,90,111	4,44,795	54,684	...	...	...	...	...
7 Goa and Demau	...	144	...	231	1,997	3,397	1,400	...	...	...	...	...
8 Guzerat	...	8,950	11,747	15,647	1,800	4,331	3,131	...	...	...	...	...
9 Kattiawar	...	75,194	1,21,455	64,597	40,484	72,396	31,912	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malabar	...	2,13,585	1,69,154	1,45,933	52,060	2,50,567	1,98,507	...	...	...	...	...
11 Mauritius	17,568	28,538	68,066	48,153	...	19,913	...	...	...	...
12 Mekan	...	16,737	35,895	24,062	34,839	31,373	...	3,466	...	...	...	...
13 Moulmein
14 Persian Gulf	...	9,07,276	1,66,694	1,32,445	1,61,492	1,59,537	...	1,955	...	...	...	...
15 Singapore, Ceylon, &c.	2,552	2,552	...	...	...	...	...
	34,68,937	60,44,403	73,55,222	1,07,81,286	1,04,42,726	11,74,732	15,13,292					

II.—KURRACHEE CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dalzell, the Deputy Collector, reports that the Sind Railway is rapidly progressing, and the first of a series of Steam Trains of the Inland Navigation Company, consisting of a Steamer and three Barges, has been imported, constructed, and launched within the short space of three months. Four new Government Steamers and four Barges were also completed during the year; and the last two of five Steam Gun-boats, intended for Police duties on the Indus, were ready. Two Steam Dredges for clearing the Harbour were constructed in the Dockyard, and were ready for use. The Harbour has been surveyed and favorably reported on, and money granted to commence the works, which will eventually deepen the Harbour, increase its accommodation, and give a greater depth of water on the Bar. The fact that Kurrachee is the seat of Telegraphic communication with Europe adds to its commercial importance. Many Afghan traders, who had hitherto resorted to Calcutta, now prefer Kurrachee and Bombay. The want of regular steam communication on the Indus is felt by them. They are the chief carriers of English manufactured goods, which during the year were imported into Sind from Bombay to the extent of more than half a million sterling.

Customs.—The receipts during 1857-58, amounted to Rupees 60,183 on Imports, and Rupees 29,015 on Exports. During the past twelve months, the receipts on Imports amounted to Rupees 1,18,199, and on Exports to Rupees 88,081, including duty on Salt, Rs. 36,504, shipped to Calcutta by private individuals. The Board of Revenue at Calcutta had not yet remitted the duty due to the department on the Salt supplied to the Bengal Government. The sum due amounts to Rupees 1,43,000. The receipts from other sources, viz. Port Dues, Pilotage at Khetty, Cranage, &c., amounted during the year 1857-58 to Rupees 24,366. They amounted to Rupees 26,930 in 1858-9. The enhanced rates of duty introduced by Act VII. of 1859, were levied from the 21st March, and at Khetty and Seir Gunda a few days later.

Salt.—The amount of revenue realised on Salt, exported by private individuals, was Rs. 36,504

Due by the Bengal Government on 190,710 maunds of Salt, exported on the order of the Board of Revenue, Rs. 1,43,025

Total...Rupees 1,79,529

The Salt Company had in store about 1000 tons of Salt at the end of the year. The season for importing it closed on the 23rd March, which is earlier than usual.

<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —Cranage, Wharfage, and Godown rent							Rs. 1,609
Fishing Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,604
Harbour Craft Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	887
Fees for Register and other Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	781
Fines for contravention of the Customs regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Confiscated Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Total Rs. 6,251

In 1857-58, the receipts from this source were Rs. 6,111.

Inland Navigation.

	1857-58.	1858-59
Imports down river	63,37,344	55,16,115
Exports up river	11,05,062	18,22,206
This is exclusive of Government stores and Railway material. The decrease in Imports was owing to unfavourable prices in Bombay keeping back produce. The principal articles of increased Export were :—		
Beer and Wines	...	Rs. 88,748
Spices	...	98,243
Metals	...	37,130
Copia, Turmeric, &c.	...	48,005

The Boat traffic on the river shows a large increase over the past year :—

	In 1857-58.		In 1858-59.		Increase.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Maunds.	No. of Boats.	No. of Maunds.	No. of Boats.	No. of Maunds.
Arrivals ..	3,875	1,790,000	5,421	1,943,968	1,546	153,968
Departures ...	2,793	1,230,952	4,872	1,631,069	2,079	400,117

The item 2,793 is not quite correct.

The Port Dues realised in 1858-59 were Rs. 22,584, in the preceding year Rs. 18,255.

Expenditure.—The cost of the Customs establishment amounted to Rs. 19,840 in 1857-8, and to Rs. 15,548 in 1858-9. The

difference is owing to the alteration introduced since 1st May of debiting charges subsequent to audit.

COAL AND IRON IN THE PUNJAB.

Punjab Records.

In July 1859 the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab appointed a Committee to examine and report upon certain deposits in ranges of mountains around Murree, supposed to be coal. The Committee dug out specimens of what they supposed to be lignite at Bugla 12 miles from Murree, from the side of the ravine between the villages of Bail Chuckka, under the villages Bulannia and Bhun, and on one of the spurs of Mount Nir under the village of Thoar. They looked with most confidence to the deposit on the South East of Mount Nir near Kundole, about 800 or 1,000 feet above the level of the river Jhelum. They examined farther deposits between Derakote and Chulavera, in the great ravine under Chulavera, close to Bandie, under the village of Chaganah, and an iron deposit at Bukkote. The last is found in the limestone formation in the form of nodules imbedded in clay. Two specimens of coal also were found there, one of which much resembled Plumbago. No member of the Committee possessed a competent knowledge of Geology. The specimens they procured were sent to the Geological Survey office for analysis.

Of three of the specimens analysed one was found to contain 36 per cent. of volatile matter, 56 carbon and 8 ash; the second $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of volatile matter, $45\frac{1}{2}$ of carbon and 24 of ash, and the third still more ash, owing to the presence of shale. No trace of sulphur was detected. This report was deemed so encouraging that the Governor General in Council directed Mr. H. Medlicott, the Professor of Geology in the Thomason College, to visit the localities and report. Mr. Oldham, the Director of the Survey, however, while he acknowledged that the quality of the specimens sent was better than the average of Indian Coal, held out no hopes of its being procured in any quantity. The specimens were merely detached branches or stems of trees or small isolated accumulations of vegetable matter, imbedded in the sand-stones. Mr. Medlicott spent 12 days in the localities described by the Committee. His researches "proved altogether unpromising." The Murree Coal he found to be lignite. It consists of the stems and roots of trees imbed-

ded in the thick beds of soft sand-stone of the lower Siwalik formation, or the middle Tertiary period of Geologists. When the stem has been crushed, the whole 2 to 3 inches thick is lignite; in other cases, the core is mostly silicified (petrified) wood, the bark alone being pure lignite. He did not see any place where half a maund of this substance could be extracted. He also examined the Kotlee Coal in Jummo, belonging to the Cashmere Maharajah, previously reported on by Mr. Calvert whom Mr. Brunton, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Railway deputed for the purpose. The result was equally unsatisfactory. The Coal measures are the same as Dr. Flemming described in 1853 as "lignite or Salt range Coal." Even if it were of established value, the conditions on the spot are such as to make the extraction of it very uncertain.

As to Iron, that which the natives work near Moharee is very poor compared to most Indian ores. It is a concretionary hæmatite (red oxide) but very imperfectly separated from the clays, both locally and in the mass, which is irregular in size and direction; being apparently consequent upon the contortion and modification of the carbonaceous and ferruginous shales; its occurrence is very uncertain, much of what the natives work being found in isolated patches in the hard lime-stone.

Mr. Medlicott also visited the old Coal diggings of the natives at the base of the hills near the village of Seilah. The Coal, though occurring with but little interruption, over a very large area, is nowhere of sufficient thickness, or sufficiently constant at a moderate thickness, to give a certainty of an abundant supply. As one native had offered to deliver this Coal at Mooltan at 8 annas a maund, they might be left to work it as an experiment. The chief difficulty will be to free it from the shale with which it is associated and into which it graduates. No experiment at regular mining should be made till a detailed Geological examination and map of the district is made, and the Survey could not undertake it this season. The following is an analysis of two specimens sent to Calcutta by Mr. Medlicott from Kotlee.

No. 1.				No. 2.			
Carbon	...	90 5	per cent.	Carbon	...	90	per cent.
Volatile matter		4 0	"	Volatile	...	6	"
Ash	...	5 5	"	Ash	...	4	"

Its general character is that of a hard anthracite.

MILITARY FORCE IN BENGAL, THE PUNJAB AND MADRAS.

ON 1ST OCTOBER 1858.

Parliamentary Papers.

I.—BENGAL.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
HER MAJESTY'S ARMY :				
Royal Artillery ; 2 Troops of Horse	99	2,559	...	2,658
13 Companies of Foot				
Cavalry ; 6 Regiments, including 2nd Battalion Military Train	217	2,911	...	3,128
Infantry ; 45 Regiments	2,194	38,408	...	40,602
	2,510	42,878	...	46,388
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES :				
Horse Artillery ; 3 Brigades	85	1,080	167	1,332
Gun Lascars attached ..	...	...	257	257
European Foot Artillery ; 6 Battalions ...	176	1,967	601	2,744
" " Gun Lascars attached ...	...	...	509	509
Native Foot Artillery ; 3 Battalions ...	70	11	606	687
" " Gun Lascars attached ... ..	...	...	115	115
	331	3,058	2,255	5,644
European Light Cavalry ; 4 Regiments	152	1,660	5	1,817
Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry	25	242	...	267
Governor-General's Body Guard	3	1	127	131
European Infantry ; 4 Regiments	157	2,695	...	2,852
" Invalids	73	...	...	73
" Veteran Company ... ..	...	28	...	28
Sappers and Miners	12	156	853	1,021
Native Infantry ; 25 Regiments, and the remnants of five others	656	39	16,743	17,438
Irregular Cavalry ; 12 Regiments	56	...	5,261	5,317
Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry	1	...	178	179
Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry	9	...	670	679
Benares Horse	6	...	209	215
Meade's Horse	8	1	495	504
Alexander's Horse	5	...	468	473
Hodson's Horse ; 2 Regiments	13	...	1,064	1,077
Camel Corps	10	200	160	370

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
LOCAL CORPS :				
Assam Local Artillery Battery ; 2 Companies	1	1	108	110
Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners...	1	2	213	216
Infantry ; 31 Regiments	132	30	19,143	19,305
Lahore Light Horse	5	142	2	149
Meerut Light Horse	9	119	2	130
Peshawur Light Horse	10	178	153	341
	1,344	5,494	45,854	52,692
SUMMARY :				
British Troops	2,510	43,878	...	46,388
Indian Artillery	331	3,058	2,255	5,644
Cavalry and Infantry	1,344	5,494	45,854	52,692
TOTAL Military ...	4,185	52,430	48,109	104,724
Police and other Corps in the Civil Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency, on 1st Dec. 1858 :				
Cavalry ; 3 Corps	3	15	406	424
Infantry ; 12 Corps	10	12	6,258	6,280
CIVIL—Lower Provinces ...	13	27	6,664	6,704

II.—PUNJAUB.

CIVIL TROOPS under the Chief Commissioner of the PUNJAUB,
on 1st November 1858.

—	POLICE.		LEVIES.		TOTAL in each Division.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		
Serving in Punjaub	3,884	6,425	2,664	4,765	17,738	24,078
Serving in Delhi Terri- tory	1,444	2,872	979	1,045	6,340	
„ in Hin- dostan .....	...	2,088	1,545	...	3,633	3,633
CIVIL—Pun- jaub	5,328	11,385	5,188	5,810	27,711	27,711

Note.—The Police and other Civil Corps in the Lower Provinces and in the Punjaub amount together to ... 34,375 Men.

By a Return from the Quartermaster-General's Department it is shown that the organised Police Levies, &c. in the Bengal Presidency amount to ... 68,698 Men.

Which would give to Oude and the North-Western Provinces from which the Returns of Civil Corps have not been received ... 34,323

{ Men in addition to the numbers returned for the Punjaub and the Lower Provinces.

III.—MADRAS.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
HER MAJESTY'S ARMY :				
Royal Artillery ; Horse	7	226	...	233
Foot	23	655	...	678
Cavalry ; 2 Regiments	61	1,226	..	1,287
Infantry ; 8 Regiments	318	9,210	...	9,528
TOTAL	409	11,317	...	11,726
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES :				
European Infantry ; 3 Regiments ...	94	2,656	...	2,750
European Horse Artillery ; 1 Brigade ...	29	495	194	718
European Foot ditto ; 4 Battalions ...	69	1,566	233	1,888
Gun Lascars attached and Karkanah Establishments ... ..	...	...	1,012	1,012
Native Foot Artillery ; 1 Battalion ...	14	2	639	655
Gun Lascars attached and Karkanah Establishments ... ..	...	...	528	528
Gun Lascars attached to Royal Artillery ... ..	...	...	66	66
East Indian Artillery Drivers	* 1	48	...	49
Native Light Cavalry ; 7 Regiments ...	93	21	2,865	2,999
Native Infantry ; 52 Regiments	793	198	59,350	60,341
3 Extra Regiments, ditto				
Sappers and Miners				
Madras Sapper Militia				
Pegu Police Battalion				
Native Veteran Battalions (2)	10	5	1,942	1,958
7 Corps appertaining to Civil Department				
TOTAL	1,103	5,012	66,849	72,964
SUMMARY.				
Her Majesty's Army	409	11,317	...	11,726
Her Majesty's Indian Forces	1,103	5,012	66,849	72,964
TOTAL	1,512	16,329	66,849	84,690

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE THREE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

For the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1859.

I.—EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Captain C. J. Hodgson, Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Bengal Government, reports the increase in the traffic of the Bengal line as very considerable. The line was open for 142 miles:—

Gross Earnings	...	...	...	Rs. 13,14,440
Working Expenses	...	...	...	,, 5,89,799
Profits	...	...	...	,, 7,24,641

The expenses therefore were 44·87 per cent. on the earnings. The cost of the 142 miles of open line may be assumed at 1,700,000 Rupees, on which the above sum is very nearly 4½ per cent. or at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum. The earnings might have been larger, but for the want of conveniences and means of transport for further development of the Coal Traffic, although the increase in the year in that was no less than 80 per cent. The increase in the working expenses was nearly in the same ratio as the earnings. Fewer 1st Class Passengers were carried, but the number of 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers increased satisfactorily. The earnings from the Passenger Trains increased in a greater proportion than the number of Passengers, and in nearly five times as great a proportion as the total distance run by the Trains; the earnings per Train mile increased considerably also, which facts show that more Passengers must have travelled per Train, and these, on the average, greater distances. The quantity of ordinary Goods of all kinds carried, increased nearly 27½ per cent.; but that of Minerals (Coal) 80 per cent. and the earnings from both 66 per cent. being in amount very nearly three-fourths of the whole increase of earnings. The increased earnings per Train mile show, either, that the Trains were better filled, or that the Goods were carried longer average distances, probably both to some extent. Part of this increase was in materials carried for the Railway Company's works. Approximately the increase in merchandize carried for the public was—

Ordinary Goods	Quantity 25 per cent.	Earnings 20 per cent.
Minerals	... „ 63 „	... „ 66 „

The receipts from Special Traffic decreased. The Steam Ferry account shows a large balance against the vessels. If they could avoid accidents they would shew no serious loss.

That the total working expenses should have increased 47·7 per cent. with Train mileage only greater by 22½ per cent. is an unpleasant feature in the Account Current. The percentage of 44½ on the earnings is not high compared with Railways in other parts of the world, but considering that at present the renewals of Permanent Way are trifling, and how favorably this Railway is circumstanced in respect to Coal, this rate is higher than it should be on this line with its exceptionally large Traffic. The highly paid European establishments, especially the Locomotive, should be reduced.

The returns shew that the maintenance of way increased very nearly in the same proportion as the receipts. The increase is almost entirely in the renewal of Permanent Way, all other items shewing a decreased charge per Train mile. The ultimate cost of deterioration of rails is expected to amount to 1 per cent. per annum on the original cost. The Locomotive charges increased in a ratio even higher than the receipts.

Of the 8½ per cent. on Capital, 4½ was from Passengers and 3½ from goods. The number of Engines erected and in hand was 75, of which 48 were for goods. The number despatched to the North West was 21. In the carriage and waggon department there were in good running condition a total of 1,117 vehicles of all sorts against 971 for the half year ending December 1858, showing an increase of 146 vehicles running. The number built and turned out of the shops at Howrah during the six months was 162, or an average of 27 vehicles per month.

II.—G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway shows satisfactory results in respect both to Earnings and Expenditure, when compared with either of the other Railways open. The gross earnings more than doubled in amount those of the corresponding half of 1858, the figures being—

Gross Earnings, 1st half of 1858	...	...	Rs. 4,59,995
" " 1859	...	...	" 9,55,709

The length of line open in the two half years was respectively—

		Miles.	Total.
1st half of 1858	... { Concan	89	89
	... { Deccan	0	
1st half of 1859	... { Concan	89	195
	... { Deccan	106	
The Gross Receipts were	... ..	Rs.	955,709
Maintenance and Working Expenses	... ..	„	426,452
Net Receipts	... ..	...	529,257

The Expenses were therefore 44.6 per cent. of Earnings.

„ Profits	„ 55.4	„	
The Gross Receipts per mile open	... ..	Rs.	4,901 7 0
„ per train mile	... ..	„	3 11 9
The Profits per cent. per annum on Capital	„	£5	14 3

For the two Sections separately—

	Concan.	Deccan.
Receipts per mile open	Rs. 7,747 7 2	2,523 13 9
„ per train mile	„ 4 2 11	2 14 10
Profits per cent. per annum	„ £8 13 6	£2 11 8

the Deccan line still getting very little traffic, especially between Poona and Diksal, a distance 64 miles. The decrease of fare from one anna to half an anna per mile raised the number of 2nd class passengers from 18,490½ in the first half of 1858 to 66,210½, and the receipts from Rs. 25,152 to Rs. 53,128. The third class traffic duly increased. Though the first class traffic decreased, the receipts on the whole shew an increase of 33 per cent. Comparing the G. I. P. with the E. I. Railway, we find the following results:—

The total Earnings of the two lines were—

E. I. Railway,	... ..	Rs.	13,14,439
G. I. P. Railway,	... ..	„	9,55,709

The Passenger Traffic thus—

	E. I. Railway.	G. I. P. Railway.
1st Class	No. 6,661	5,968½
2nd „	„ 29,258	66,210½
3rd „	„ 6,44,435	5,35,506
Total No.	6,80,354	6,07,685
Receipts	... Rs. 4,36,738	0 0 3,53,112 0 0
Average per passenger	... „ 0 10 3	0 9 3½

The Goods traffic—

	E. I. Railway.	G. I. P. Railway.
Merchandise Mds.	8,00,000	20,79,392
Railway Materials	3,16,000	14,74,938
Minerals	28,84,732	.....
Total Mds. ...	40,00,732	35,54,330
Total Receipts Rs.	7,70,122	5,34,090

or, excluding the Minerals on the East Indian Railway—

	E. I. Railway.	G. I. P. Railway.
Receipts Rs.	2,73,211 0 0	5,30,794 0 0
„ per ton carried... ..	6 13 8	4 2 10
„ per mile open	1,938 0 0	2,722 0 0

showing the traffic in ordinary Merchandise on the G. I. P. Railway to be vastly greater than on the E. I. Railway, but paying less per ton carried—but per mile of line open, the advantage is still with the G. I. P. Railway.

On the Concan line alone the receipts from Merchandise were Rs. 4,390 per mile—considerably more than double the receipts from the same on the East Indian line.

The Expenses amounted to the following percentage on the Gross Receipts—

E. I. Railway,	44·87
G. I. P. Railway,	44·62

But on the Concan Line alone the percentage was only 39·96 ; on the Deccan Line it was 56·71. The expenses of maintenance of a great part of the Deccan Line were still charged to capital but on the Concan Line, being all charged to Revenue, amounted to Rs. 513 per mile against Rs. 879 on the E. I. Line.

In the Locomotive Department the expenses per train mile were—

On the E. I. Railway,	Rs. 0 13 0
On the G. I. P. Railway,	„ 0 13 10

There being only this small difference, although the cost of fuel per engine mile on the E. I. Railway was, Rs. 0 1 7

And on the G. I. P. Railway, „ 0 5 7·3

the reason being, that the expenses of establishments on the G. I. P. Line are very much below those on the E. I. Railway.

The Profits on the E. I. Railway amounted to £8-10 per cent. per annum. On the G. I. P. Railway they amounted to £5-14-3 on the whole Line, but on the Concan Line only, to £8-13-6.

The next half year would shew considerable improvement in the Deccan line consequent on the opening from Diksal to Barsee Road, which took place on the 24th October.

III.—MADRAS S. W. RAILWAY.

The Gross Receipts were, ...	...	Rs.	2,59,459
Expenses, ...	...	„	1,82,977
Profits, ...	...	Rs.	76,482

The Expense was therefore 70½ and the Profits 29½ per cent. of the Earnings. The Maintenance of Way being no longer chargeable to Capital brought up the Expenses to this high percentage. The cost per mile open was Rs. 879, exactly the same as on the E. I. Line, but the traffic being so small, this expense told very heavily, amounting to Rs. 1-1-4 per train mile.

The Expenses in other respects were not greater than on the other two railways. Those of the locomotive department were much lower being only Rs. 0-9-10 per train mile, although the cost of fuel was about three times as much as on the E. I. line. But the weight of the trains is not more than half that of those of the E. I. Railway. The 1st and 2nd class passengers were carried by both fast and slow trains at a loss

The number of 3rd Class Passengers carried was less than one-fourth of the number to the East Indian Railway, but the quantities of merchandise (exclusive of minerals) were—

		Mds.	Per mile open.
E. I. Railway	...	8,00,000	5,674
Madras Railway	...	5,76,244	6,003
		E. I. Railway.	Madras Railway.
And the receipts were	Rs.	2,00,000 0 0	74,435 0 0
Per mile open	...	1,428 8 0	776 0 0
Per ton carried	...	7 0 0	3 9 11

So that although the quantity carried per mile of line open was greater on the Madras Railway, the receipts per ton were far less. The only satisfactory feature of the returns is that the extent of traffic of all kinds grows every successive half year.

General Results of the Working of the three Indian Railways.—Receipts.

Name of Railway.	Period.	Length open.	PASSENGERS.				Total receipts from Coaching.		Receipts from Merchandize.		Total Receipts.			
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	No.	Rs.	A.P.	No.	Rs.	A.P.		
E. I. Railway.	1858. January to June.	121 Miles	Total	7,737	25,335	548,202	581,274	411,838	12	9	464,641	15	8	892,059
			Per Mile open	64	209	4,531	4,804	3,403	10	0	3,840	0	3	7,372
			Per Train Mile	Passengers '08	25	542	575	4	1	2	3	5	1	6
E. I. Railway.	1859. January to June.	141 Miles	Total	6,661	29,258	644,435	680,354	509,521	6	3	770,122	0	4	1,814,439
			Per Mile open	47	208	4,570	4,825	3,613	10	0	5,461	13	9	9,322
			Per Train Mile	Passengers '06	27	604	637	4	12	5	4	2	3	4
G. I. P. Railway.	1858. January to June.	89 Miles	Total	6,179	18,491	412,060	436,730	229,105	14	6	30,889	5	3	459,995
			Per Mile open	69	208	4,630	4,907	2,574	3	7	2,594	4	2	5,168
			Per Train Mile	Passengers '14	41	925	980	5	2	2	4	2	7	4
G. I. P. Railway.	1859. January to June.	195 Miles	Total	5,969	66,210	535,506	607,685	420,758	9	0	534,090	7	7	955,709
			Per Mile open	31	339	2,746	3,116	2,157	11	9	2,738	14	9	4,901
			Per Train Mile	Passengers '05	55	448	508	3	8	3	3	14	9	3
Madras Railway.	1858. January to June.	85 Miles	Total	456	2,655	116,895	120,006	120,047	12	0	76,336	2	2	196,383
			Per Mile open	5	31	1,375	1,411	1,412	5	2	898	1	2	2,310
			Per Train Mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Railway.	1859. January to June.	96 Miles	Total	515	5,628	150,423	156,566	146,956	1	8	112,503	0	2	259,459
			Per Mile open	5	59	1,567	1,631	1,530	12	8	1,171	14	6	2,702
			Per Train Mile	006	07	193	201	114	2	1	1	7	1	3

General Results of the Working of the three Indian Railways.—Expenditure.

Name of Railway.	Period.	Length open.	Train Mileage.	EXPENDITURE.							Total.
				Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Department.	TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.		General Charges.	Steam Ferry.		
						Coaching.	Merchandise.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	
E. I. Railway.	1858. January to June.	{ 121 Miles }	{ Per Cent. of Total Expenditure Per Cent. of Gross Earnings }	21.2 9.5	39.5 17.7	11.3 5.1	10.2 4.6	12.3 5.5	5.5 2.4	100 41.8	
	1859. January to June.	{ 141 Miles }	{ Per Cent. of Total Expenditure Per Cent. of Gross Earnings }	21.0 9.4	40.3 18.1	8.9 4.0	11.0 4.9	12.5 5.6	6.2 2.8	100 44.8	
G. I. P. Railway.	1858. January to June.	{ 89 Miles }	{ Per Cent. of Total Expenditure Per Cent. of Gross Earnings }	20.0 8.1	47.9 19.4	9.4 3.8	11.8 4.8	10.9 4.8	... ...	100 40.5
	1859. January to June.	{ 195 Miles }	{ Per Cent. of Total Expenditure Per Cent. of Gross Earnings }	11.6 5.1	51.9 23.2	12.5 5.6	15.0 6.7	8.9 4.0	... ...	100 44.6
Madras Railway.	1858. January to June.	{ 85 Miles }	{ Per Cent. of Total Expenditure Per Cent. of Gross Earnings }	46.1 32.5	26.1 18.4	12.3 8.7	9.6 6.8	5.9 4.1	... ...	100 70.5
	1859. January to June.	{ 96 Miles }	{ Per Cent. of Total Expenditure Per Cent. of Gross Earnings }								

THE PASSAGE OF THE INDUS AT ATTOCK.

Punjab Selections, Vol. IV., No. 3.

1860.

This selection consists of the correspondence of Major Robertson, Officiating Superintendent of the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and of Captain Taylor, Executive Engineer, Nowshera, with the Punjab and Supreme Governments, containing projects for improving the passage of the Indus at Attock. A bridge-of-boats is maintained at Attock for 7 or 8 months of the year, and no improvement whatever is then required; but the ferry during the hot months is both tedious and dangerous.

I.—Major Robertson suggests a Steam Ferry. The boat used must be capable of being worked up to a speed of 17 miles an hour, as the current runs at 13. To be manageable its extreme length should not exceed 100 feet, its breadth 14 feet, nor its draught 3 feet. The boat would not give a displacement of more than from 50 to 55 tons, and would require engines of 50 horse power. Of such boats there should be three. As the river rises and falls within a limit of 50 feet, a floating stage for communication with the shore would be required. A basin, or wet dock, to secure the boats, must be constructed below the fort. The total cost would be

3 Steamers,	...	...	...	Rs. 1,53,000
3 Landing stages and wet dock,	...	...	...	3,45,000
Maintenance, at 5 per cent. equal to a capital of				4,18,400
				7,63,400

But a wire suspension foot bridge, on masonry piers and abutments, constructed so as to be suitable for a full cart roadway suspension bridge, might be constructed across the Indus for about two lakhs of rupees. If we retain the Trans-Indus territory we must have a permanent bridge over the river. A foot bridge would be the first step to it.

II.—Captain F. S. Taylor suggests another scheme on a smaller scale. He would keep the present establishment of six boats of five tons burden, manned by six men each, and making four trips a day each. It is generally sufficient for the traffic and fails only in bad weather or on an emergency. In addition he would build two small steamers of 30 or 40 tons burden, worked by engines of 20 or 30 horse power. They should ply on the common ferry line, and their power would

be amply sufficient to fetch across the river in all weathers. They should be screws with a draught of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. They could be built and fitted at Attock with engines from Bombay, in one season, at a cost of Rs. 12,000 each. They would require a European overseer and a second class hand on salaries of Rs. 150 and 80 respectively. Such a ferry would be more useful than a permanent bridge, which an enemy might destroy. Peshawur holds a strong force, but it is the farthest point of our dominions, and were our flank turned from one of the other passes in the Derajat, a retreat might be necessary for a time. The new gunboats prepared by Messrs. George Rennie and Sons for the Indian Government should be used. The one about to be sent to Mooltan might be tried on the Indus.

III.—Major Robertson proposes another plan—to drive a tunnel under the bed of the Indus through rock, at a probable cost of about 5 lakhs of rupees. There would not be the same difficulties as in the case of the Thames Tunnel, which was carried through the loam and silt of the bed of the river. At the best spot for the tunnel the width of the river is 1,216 feet. The rock is at no point 40 feet under the low cold weather surface of the river; and allowing a safe thickness of rock between the roof of the tunnel and bed of the river, he fixes the upper level of the excavation at 60 feet under low water mark. The dimensions proposed for the tunnel inside, are 24 feet wide by 20 feet in height, and a lining under the river of brick masonry 2 feet thick. This places the formation level of the roadway 82 feet under the low level; and placing the entrances 100 feet above this level for safety, there are 182 feet to descend and ascend. The gradient proposed is 1 in 20; rather steep for railway traffic, but offering no difficulties to ordinary traffic. The total length would be 7,215 feet with 10 shafts 9 feet in diameter for ventilation. The time of execution would not exceed 4 years. To test the feasibility of the work he proposes a small drift gallery under the bed of the river at a cost of Rs. 9,634.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab recommends the Government of India to sanction this drift gallery. On the 5th March 1859, he is informed that with so many important unfinished works spread over the country, the Government is compelled to decline sanction to a work, which, however useful, is not of that emergent character that alone at this time would justify the requisite expenditure. At the same time the Government approves of that portion of Captain Taylor's proposal which has reference to the experimental use of one of the new river gun-boats for the ferry at Attock, and promises to make a further communication on the subject when it is known whether any of the gun-boats are available on the Indus.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDE.

*First Report, to March, 1859.**Parliamentary Papers.*

This report was drawn up by Mr. Montgomery, the Chief Commissioner, previous to relinquishing his office in March 1859. As the first report since the annexation of the Province it notices many subjects of general interest beyond the scope of the usual annual review of an administration.

I.—OUDE BEFORE ITS FINAL SUBJUGATION.

Physical Outlines and Products, &c.—Oude is situate in the centre of the great sub-Himalayan valley, drained by the river Ganges and its tributaries, and extending from E. longitude $73^{\circ} 16'$ to the junction of that river with the Brahmaputra at the head of the Bay of Bengal. Bounded on the north by the lower ranges of the Himalayan chain, its opposite limit is clearly defined by the river Ganges. An irregular line running from the Ganges near Futtehghurh to the Philipheet Terai above Khyreeghurh, separates Oudh from Rohilcund on the west, and on the east a similar demarcation, extending from the Ganges across the Gogra to the Nepal Hills, defines the eastern boundaries of the older districts of Jounpore, Azimghur, and Goruckpore. In the form of a parallelogram, the Province of Oudh lies obliquely on the map, stretching from the 80th to the 83rd meridian of E. longitude, and $25^{\circ} 40'$ to 28th parallel of north latitude, giving a superficial area of about 23,924 square miles. Its climate varies. On the west the dry winds parch the soil; on the south-east the moisture of the eastern winds cover it with a pleasing verdure. The sub-montane jungles, known as the Terai, are deadly, but the country between the Gogra and the Himalayas yields exuberant crops. The rivers Goomtee, Sai, Chonka and Gogra intersect the length of the Province in parallel course. Steamers can ply on the Gogra as far up as Byram Ghat. The sinuosities of the Goomtee limit commercial navigation; the other streams are mere rivulets, except the Raptée which is a mountain torrent. Of timber trees such as teak, sissoo, sal and teak there is a plentiful growth.

The population, of which no census has yet been taken, is estimated at 8 millions. Of Brahmin castes there are many subdivisions. The highest rank is assigned to the Missur, Shukul, Tewarry, Dube, Phathak, Pande, Upudhya, and Choubé; but

there are 113 other tribes all carefully graduated in the Brahminical scale. The Baiswarrah Rajpoots claim to be of ancient stock, sprung from one Tilok Chund, who came from Oojain in the days when Malwa was governed by Vickramajeet, or about the commencement of the Christian era. His two grandsons settled themselves, the one in the village of Nybussa and the other in Symbunsec near to Oonao. Another branch is widely spread under the names of Bains, Bhall, Sultan, Kauhpuria, Surajbunsi, Chundrbunsi. From these two castes the Company drew 40,000 of its finest men. Mahomedan communities of Sheikhs, Syuds, Moghuls, and Afghans are to be found throughout the Province, and there are a few families originally sprung from Hindoo stock, whose ancestors embraced the faith of the conquerors, but who still adhere to the rites and customs regarding inheritance, marriage, and tenure of land, which are observed by their Hindoo brethren. The aborigines are found among the lowest class of cultivators, the Passces, Lodhis, Koormees and Kachis. Towards the hills are the Thiaroos. Poppy cultivation is extensive, but now the bulk of the produce finds its way into the Government factories at Ghazeepore. The most important and lucrative manufactures are of salt, saltpetre, and soda. The trade with Nepal consists of an exchange of salt and opium for the iron, copper, brass and borax of the hills. Wheat, barley, maize, the long-stalked bajra, rice and pulse are staple products; cereals, oil, sugar-cane, indigo and cotton are produced in abundance.

Ancient History.—Oude is first mentioned in Menu as Pan-chala or Cunya Cubja. Its capital, Ajoodya, was the birth-place and seat of a race of Kings who boasted descent from the Sun and Moon, and ruling over Oudh proper and the country between the Jumna and Ganges, are now claimed as the progenitors of the Princes of all other countries in India. The far-famed Rama was its king two or three centuries before Christ; sixty princes ruled after him, when the seat of empire was transferred to Kanouj. The boundaries of this new kingdom extended at one time as far as the Chumbul and to Ajmir, and were maintained till the final overthrow of the Hindoo dynasty, in A. D. 1193, by the Moosulman conquerors.

Then it became part of the Delhi empire. In Akbar's division of his territory it became a Soobah and was governed by a Viceroy. The founder of its dynasty was Saadut Khan Boorhan-ul-Mulk, originally a merchant of Khoorasan, who rose to high military command in the reign of Mahomed Shah, A. D. 1720, and attained to such power in his Province that he not only repelled the attack of a powerful enemy, but marched with a considerable force to the aid of his Royal Master when invaded by

Nadir Shah, King of Persia. He was succeeded by his nephew Sufdur Jung who ruled for 15 years, and died at Fyzabad in 1754; he by Shujah-ood-Dowlā, who with the son of the Emperor Alungeer II., besieged Patna and seized Allahabad in 1758, was created Wuzir by the Prince when he became emperor and was defeated by the British at the battle of Buxar in 1768. By his treaty with Clive he made over Corah and Allahabad to the Emperor. In 1774, being unable to recover from the Rohillas a sum of 40 lakhs of rupees, the price of his aid in expelling the Mahrattas from Rohilcund, Shujah-ood-dowlah obtained the help of the British troops, for whose service and protection he agreed to pay an annual sum. Shortly after this he died, on 26th January 1775, at Fyzabad, the capital of his dominions. Asaph-ood-dowlah ruled from 1775 to 1797, and changed the seat of Government from Fyzabad to Lucknow. Wajir Aly, who succeeded, reigned till 1798, when he was deposed by Saadut Ali Khan. A treaty was entered into by this Wajir, whereby he agreed to give an annual subsidy of 76 lakhs, in payment of the troops kept up for the support of his power, and to make over the fort of Allahabad to the British. As this and other conditions were not fulfilled, Wajir liquidated his debt by ceding to the Company the provinces South of the Ganges and Rohilcund, yielding an estimated revenue of £1,350,000 sterling.

Saadut Ally Khan died in 1814 and was succeeded by Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, who was elevated to the rank of King in 1819 and died in 1827. His son Naseer-ood-deen Hyder spent his days in debauchery, and died 7th July, 1837. The Queen mother attempted to wrest the Crown for her favourite son, Mounna Jan. The attempt was successfully resisted by Col. Low, the Resident; the Queen mother and her boy were sent to honourable confinement in Chunar, and Mahomed Ally Shah put on the throne. After a reign distinguished by comparative economy, he died in 1842. He was succeeded by his son Amjid Ally Shah who reigned without governing till his death in 1847, and he by his son Wajid Ally Shah, the last King. The internal history is summed up in these words;—"Uniform extravagance and unparalleled profligacy, the grossest abuse of kingly power, and the most heartless disregard to justice, and that paternal care of his subjects, which in every country forms the bond of union between the King and his people, earnest and unceasing remonstrances from the Governor-General of India, in person and through his Resident, and the callous response of dissipated monarchs."

Revenue Collection under the Oude Government, was chiefly from land. The proprietary of every village paid in some cases direct to the Treasury, in others through Talookdars, who have a strong

analogy to the Barons of the West. Saadut Khan collected his revenues carefully. But in time a class of Chuckladars or Collectors grew up who were not supervised. For bribes they made over to Talookdars the villages of independent holders, and so increased the power of the former. The revenues of the few Crown estates were lucrative, because they were paid direct. The simplest system under which the Zemindar paid was the Huzoor Tehseel. He paid the quota fixed by the King direct into the treasury. Out of a revenue of a million and a quarter only 9 lakhs, however, were collected in this way. The Izarah was a farming lease system, by which the king received without trouble a certain income, and the Collector was allowed full scope for exaction. If the Chuckladar and Talookdar combined, the ryots were plundered; if they were in opposition, rebellion and war prevailed. Twice, in the time of Col. Baillie and of Col. Low, the British induced the kings to try the Amanee or trust management, but twice it failed. But in 1847 it was again tried and found to be as bad as the contract plan, enriching the Collector instead of the King. The Nazim appointed to remit to the treasury, not a fixed sum, but whatever he could raise, enjoyed full power so long as he could bribe the Court people. As an instance of this. In Sooltanpore the Nazim collected 27 lakhs nominally, and accounted to the Crown for only 17, but far less found its way to Lucknow. He claimed remissions, compensation for troops, repairs of forts and fictitious expenses of all sorts. The item of *Nankar* swelled the exactions from the ryots and did not add to the coffers of the king. Originally a subsistence allowance given to the Collector, it came to be a varying percentage of remissions. There was also the Kubz system. The king gave bills on the Nazim for the pay of a regiment. The soldiery were turned loose into a district, and the receipt of the commandant was delivered to the Court as an item of revenue properly accounted for. All evidence goes to prove that, though the iniquities and aggressions of Talookdars were undoubtedly great, they were not generally oppressive to their own ryots, and were only aggressive and cruel towards others, either because they were harassed by Chuckladars, or took advantage of the utter weakness of the Government.

Judicial Administration of the Oude Government.—"Of Judicial Courts, there were none in Oude; save at the capital, and these were inefficient and venal." Throughout Oude, the whole Judicial establishment only numbered 61 persons, whose aggregate pay was rupees 15,672 a year. In a few of the Criminal Courts the form of justice and the law of the Koran were adhered to, but in the Civil Courts justice was openly bought and sold. The son of the High Priest presided over the highest Court of

Judicature, and tried cases without reference to the king. The profligacy of the Kotwal, or chief Police Magistrate of the city, was notorious. The favourite fiddler held a Court of Requests. In the Court of Civil Judicature for the trial of suits the final decision was given in favour of the most liberal litigant. A minor Court of Civil suits of small causes, and many others of inferior character and as grossly corrupt, were held in the city. One Court was specially held for the receipt and investigation of sepoys' petitions, received through the Resident from the soldiers of the British Army. The Nazims of Provinces had power to administer a summary kind of justice. The grossest crimes were compounded for by a simple fine. The talookdars administered a rude kind of justice to their tenants. Those of Gonda and Sultanpore enjoyed the privilege from the King of Delhi of conferring the title of Rajah. Akbar Navees or news-writers were employed by Government to report on the proceedings of each functionary. They were of course grossly corrupt, so much so that the office of "Head Newsmen" was sold by contract. The remonstrances of the Resident at last put an end to this mockery of all justice. The Police, with the exception of those under European Officers on the frontier, were equally corrupt. That part of the Army not commanded by European Officers was without drill, discipline, or decent apparel, received barely Rs. 3 a month and that generally in arrears, and was kept only to overawe refractory landholders. In spite of inherent evils the regiments under Captains Bunbury, Orr, Barlow and Magness were efficient. The Paymaster's office in the Army was like the news-writer's department in the Civil police.

There were two kinds of Kubz collection the *Lakulamee* and the *Woosulee* Kubz. Under the *Lakulamee* contract, the Commandant of a regiment agreed to pay to the Government tax-gatherer a certain fixed amount, for which the estate was declared to be liable. Under the second system, the Commandant was informed of the balance due from the state, and merely pledged himself to recover whatever he could. The country was thus devastated, and women and children often sold into slavery. The size and cost of the military forces maintained by the Kings of Oudh were never fairly estimated, but they varied from 40,000 to 80,000 men. In Wajid Ali Shah's time, Colonel Sleeman placed the nominal returns of the army of all ranks at 59,000 men, at a cost of 42 lakhs of rupees, and the Civil Police at 22,000 men, involving an expenditure of nine lakhs; thus 51 lakhs or nearly one-half of the annual revenue, were expended in its actual collection, irrespective of the cost of the higher establishments.

Misgovernment and Annexation.—There was but one road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, but 5 permanent bridges and these dilapidated. Though the flow of wealth was into Oude, Lucknow alone was cared for. The people were oppressed and the troops starved, but the King had always secret treasures and his ministers were men of unbridled cupidity. Illegal incomes from the sale of appointments amounted to 21 lakhs a year, of which the Prime Minister alone received 13 and the Finance Minister 3. For 50 years, and more, it was the painful but important duty of each succeeding Resident to plead the cause of the ryot, and point out the excesses of the Monarch; and a pressing part of each Governor General's duties was to adjure in solemn terms the rulers of Oudh to cast aside the frivolities and follies of a voluptuous Court, and bestir themselves to the discharge of the paramount duties of Government. On the 6th February 1856 Oudh was transferred to the Company.

Administration from Annexation to Mutiny.—The last Resident at the Court of Lucknow was Major General Sir James Outram. On the incorporation of Oude with the British Empire, he was appointed by the Governor General the first Chief Commissioner for its affairs. In subordination to him were appointed a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, Commissioners of Division, Deputy Commissioners, assistants and extra assistants, and the administration was to be conducted as far as possible in accordance with the system which had proved so successful in the Punjab. The country was to be divided into 4 Commissionerships, these into 5 districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner, aided by assistants and extra assistants. For the management of the Police and the administration of Criminal Justice in the cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad, two special Military Assistants were appointed; an Inspectorship of Jails was authorized, and a department of Public Works organized. Trustworthy native officials were summoned from the older provinces. The divisions were Fyzabad, Lucknow, Khyrabad and Baraitch. The Commissioners and their staff were warned that the revenue would be forestalled by an impoverished Government, and were directed to collect from the standing crop and sequesterate it if necessary to enforce payment. The land revenue was then to be settled summarily for 3 years with the parties actually in possession, without any recognition of proprietary right. The assessments were to be moderate, and were twice lowered in some cases. One per cent. on the demand was levied for a road fund, and provision was made for the village police. The consideration of the claims of Talookdars and middlemen was to be made the subject of judicial trial.

The Tehseels, or sub-divisions of districts, were made to comprise villages yielding an aggregate of between 2 and 3 lakhs. Police posts were established at convenient distances; towns were protected by an efficient constabulary, and the lines of communication were carefully guarded; the landholders were called upon to give up their guns; jails, public offices, and Government dispensaries were located in such buildings as were found to be available. Transit duties were abolished, and the petty exactions of oppressive landholders were suppressed. The municipal charges for watch and ward were defrayed by the levy of a moderate octroi. As in the Punjab all land claims were heard by the Settlement Officer. Where there was proper proof, where deeds had been granted by the Nawab or King, where uninterrupted possession for 3 generations or 20 years was established, where there were moderate endowments of religious establishments or public buildings, rent-free tenure was allowed. Military grants were resumed. Special claims were decided on their merits. The establishments of the ex-regal Court were paid up and pension claims enquired into, the limits of the salt-producing districts were defined, and separate contracts given for the manufacture. The old monopoly of saltpetre was kept up, and realised Rs. 52,000 for one year. The North West Abkaree system was put in force. The Punjab system of Forest conservancy was carried out, and the same system of administering justice. A Military Police of 3 Regiments of Infantry and 9 Troops of Cavalry was organised, subordinate to a Superintendent of Police. The Civil Police was formed on the model of the older provinces. The Judicial Commissioners might pass sentence of imprisonment or transportation for life, and of death with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner. Commissioners of divisions could imprison or transport for periods short of life, and deliver judgment in cases in the lower Court where a sentence not exceeding 9 years was awardable. The Deputy Commissioner had the powers of a Magistrate, and could sentence to three years' imprisonment. Assistant Commissioners of the 1st, 2d, and 3d class were empowered to exercise full, partial, or restricted powers, according as they had passed both, or one, or no examinations. For the disposal of petty cases of misdemeanor, and for the general convenience of the public, some of the Tehseeldars in the districts were invested with limited judicial powers, to hear and decide charges of assault, abuse, and petty larceny. Prisons were established. The Punjab Civil Code was introduced, save where the *lex loci* interfered; Small Cause Courts also were established. Both

parties had the right of appeal to the highest authority. The statute of limitation was at first 12 and then reduced to 6 years.

Occupation of Oude.—To prevent the possibility of armed opposition, a strong force was assembled at Cawnpore; H. M.'s 32nd held Lucknow supported by artillery; and sepoy regiments with native artillery garrisoned Seetapore, Fyzabad, Sooltanpore and Gonda. But the people seemed to be favourable; the King acquiesced; he disbanded his troops and exhorted them to good behaviour. A threatened commotion in Lucknow caused by Moulvees was put down by the civil authorities, a seditious Moulvee at Fyzabad was seized, though not without bloodshed; dacoits were caught, and a noted outlaw, Fuzl Ali, was destroyed. General Sir James Outram early left the Province for England, and was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Jackson; he again left in March 1857, and his place was supplied by Sir Henry Lawrence. The ex-King had gone with his suite to Calcutta, and the remnants of his Court were settled in Lucknow. District officers were everywhere busied with settlements, civil courts, and public improvements. The rebellion broke out from June to November 1857. All Oude was in arms. The exceptions were Koer Hurdeo Buksh, who helped the Futteghurh garrison and received English fugitives; Roostum Shah of Dehra, who passed on the fugitive officers from Sooltanpore to Jounpore; Ajeet Singh who delivered 42 English prisoners safely into Allahabad; Rajah Drig Bijye Singh, chieftain of the Baiswarra Rajpoots, who saved the 4 survivors of Cawnpore; and the Rajah of Bulrampore who escorted the families who fled from Gonda and Baraitch into Goruckpore. Rajah Maun Singh was the most influential of the Talookdars. He and his ancestors, as Chuckladars, acquired extensive territory; and on annexation he was dispossessed of nearly the whole. In May 1857 he was confined in Fyzabad for arrears of revenue. Speedily set free he received the officers who fled from Fyzabad into his fort of Shahgunge. At once the proprietors of villages who had received their lands acknowledged his feudal superiority. His subsequent defection to the side of the enemy, his attack on the Residency, his vacillation and hesitation finally to surrender, greatly dimmed the bright service rendered at the outset. All these have been rewarded.

Reconquest of Oude.—After the relief of the garrison, General Outram kept a hold on the province for 4 months at Alum Bagh. In March 1858 the Commander-in-Chief captured the rebels. The Governor General then issued a proclamation to all holders of Oude, demanding their submission, and declaring confiscation as the just sentence of rebellion. Mr. R.

Montgomery was appointed Chief Commissioner in April 1858. He spared no pains to make known to the people that timely submission and faithful obedience to the paramount power would stay the execution of the sentence of confiscation; and from every part of Oude, with a few exceptions, a ready response was sent to Lucknow. In some cases this was not sincere, in others we could not take advantage of it. The most loyal were intimidated by the cruelties of the rebel party from rendering us assistance. Early in April, General Sir H. Grant marched with a column towards the north-west of Lucknow, describing a circle the radius of which was about 35 miles, clearing the country as he advanced. Immediately afterwards General Walpole marched for Bareilly, in Rohilcund, passing through Sundeela, Rohya, and Palee, to Shahjehanpore. The temper of the landholders of Western Oude was not unfavourable to our rule, and civil officers were sent to receive their submission. In May General Grant defeated the Begum at Nawabgunge, in July he occupied Fyzabad, and relieved Maun Singh in Shahgunge. His advance on Sooltanpore, which was simultaneous with the movement of a force from Allahabad on Pertabgurh, at once caused civil government to be established in the districts of Duriabad, Fyzabad and Sooltanpore. In August the military police effected a lodgment in Sundeela, and outposts were established at Jubrowlee, Poorwa and Mohan. The rebels held the rest.

In March a body of Military Police had been sanctioned, to be raised by Major Bruce, C. B., of 5 cavalry and 12 infantry regiments, the former 793 and the latter 600 strong. They were recruited from Sikhs, Pasces, Jats, Afghans, Koormees, Chumars, and other sturdy men, without distinction of caste or creed. Sir John Lawrence raised the Sikh levies. The force was made efficient in 6 months, and from June to November, when Lord Clyde took the field, were engaged in 16 actions, in 6 of which they alone were opposed to the enemy. A body was attached to every column which marched through Oude. The Kupporthoolla Contingent, which volunteered to the extent of 2,000, fought 6 actions and took 10 guns from the enemy.

Lord Clyde took the field in November. The Queen's Proclamation preceded all military operations. Its merciful terms, the release of upwards of 100 prisoners who had been confined for simple rebellion in the Lucknow gaol, and the steady advance of an irresistible army, speedily proved the sincerity of the offers of Government and the hopelessness of opposition. Rajah Lall Madhoo yielded first; Bence Madhoo, after a stand at Doon-

dea Khera, fled to Nepal ; finally all the rebels faltered and fled. By the close of 1858, Oude was cleared of rebellion.

In 4 months the Province, which had been a surging sea of rebellion and strife, was in a state of profound peace and safety. The people were disarmed, and the forts dismantled. Up to 12th February 1859, the following were the results :—

Cannons	..	...	...	378
Firearms	...	...	...	134,517
Swords	...	...	...	444,074
Spears	...	...	...	32,111
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	611,080
Miscellaneous arms	...	...	...	364,976

Total 976,056

Calculating the population of Oude at the least at five, and probably eight, millions of souls, two millions may be computed as capable of bearing arms, and from every one of these one weapon at least may be expected. The work therefore must be yet carried on for years. The number of forts in Oudh is not less than 1,100, and of those 756 were entirely levelled ; the remainder are being rapidly destroyed. Around every fort, to the extent of 400 yards square, all jungle was completely cut down, and through the rest broad roads were everywhere made ; the whole will be gradually cleared and brought under cultivation.

I. OUDE SINCE ITS FINAL SUBJUGATION.

Judicial Police.—In October 1858 the number of the governing members in the province was reduced ; the duties of finance fell to the Chief Commissioner, in addition to the organization and direction of the police, both military and detective, as well as the control over all public works. To the Judicial Commissioner was given the entire exercise of judicial functions, and the duty of carrying into effect the system of judicial administration, with the management of all jails. The Bombay and Madras system of police was introduced ; the executive police being separated from all connexion with the magisterial branch of administration. By making use of the military police already existing, who cost per annum Rs. 26,66,490, there was a saving on the mixed system before the mutiny of Rs. 2,12,414. It is a *sine qua non* in every landholder's tenure that he assist the state in suppressing crime. In July a body of constabulary

was given to Lucknow modelled on the London system. To increase the efficiency of the village watchmen they were placed under the Chief of Police. The changes and advantages of the reformed system are these;—

The military and civil rural police are separated from the judiciary, and placed under the direct superintendence of English officers specially selected for this duty.

They are controlled and disciplined on a uniform plan, and can be massed together in regiments or spread out over the country, as occasion requires.

Being purely executive, the police have nothing whatever to do with the preparation of preliminary proceedings in a case. The quasi-judicial capacity of police officers under the old system is entirely done away with, and Thannahdars are no longer required. The parties to a case are taken at once direct to the nearest Magisterial Courts.

These Courts are established at convenient distances over the country. Tehseeldars, native officials employed in the collection of the revenue, are invested with judicial powers as Deputy Magistrates, to receive and try petty criminal charges, or to investigate and report to the Magistrate's Court all serious cases of crime.

These Deputy Magistrates are responsible for the portion of the country subjected to their control, subordinate to the general superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

The jurisdiction of each Tehseeldar acting in the capacity of a Deputy Magistrate, extends over an average area of 400 square miles.

The village police are organized, well paid, and rendered efficient, whilst the responsibility of all village communities is rigidly enforced.

Criminal Justice.—The Special Acts were extended to Oude. But no inhabitant was to be sentenced to capital punishment for simple rebellion; all who had opposed Government prior to the capture of Lucknow were pardoned on condition of immediate surrender. But even then it was necessary to absolve our friends from active allegiance, and to suspend for a while severe sentence against our enemies. Thus no fixed rule could be maintained throughout, but one general principle pervaded the policy of the Chief Commissioner, viz., the most patient investigation into every individual case, and mercy to all who were guilty

of no deeds of atrocity. The total number of persons brought to trial and capitally executed, was	...	...	23
Transported	...	...	115
Imprisonment for less than three years	...	...	13
Flogged	...	...	27
Fined	...	...	47
Acquitted	...	...	139
Total	...	...	364

This leniency was attended by the best effects. The rebellion, however, resulted in lawlessness and that must be sternly put down. Infanticide, never prevented by the kings of Oude, must be stopped. To prevent serious crime judicial officers received extended powers.

Jails.—Instead of large jails in every district the plan was adopted of having one prison at the head quarters of every division, to hold about 400 prisoners, whither all prisoners sentenced to terms beyond six months were forwarded by the District Magistrates. They will only keep a small lock-up in the vicinity of their Courts for petty offenders whom it is impolitic to fine or flog.

Civil Justice.—From June 1857 to 1st January 1859 all Civil Courts were necessarily closed. The Punjab procedure and principles were adopted. Unlimited right of appeal was restricted; parties were brought face to face; Magistrates themselves took notes of cases and recorded their own decisions; native influence in the Courts was destroyed.

Land Tax.—On the occupation of Oude in 1856, the demand, was limited to 50 per cent., where the net assets could be ascertained, which was 25 per cent. of the gross produce. Where the net assets could not be ascertained, the demand of the Oude Government, minus nankar and nuzrana, was taken as the fair demand. If the assessment still pressed heavily, Mr. M. Gubbins, the Financial Commissioner, ordered immediate remissions. Nankar was of 3 kinds. "Nankar dehee" implied village subsistence allowance, and was the portion of the profits allotted to the proprietary of the village. "Nankar ismee" was an irregular abstraction of the profits in favour of some individual proprietor, made by the Government collector, wholly without the sanction of the King's Ministers. "Nankar tankhai" was simply the dues of the Canoongoes, or other village officials, levied from the net profits of the village. In place of these the fees for a village accountant and the wages of the watchmen were put on for three

years, the salary of village accountants was fixed at three per cent. on the net profits, or at six per cent. on the rent paid to Government. The watchmen were chiefly Passees. The settlement was made with, not with the Talookdars, but with the village proprietors. It was very elaborate. Most of the records, however, perished in the rebellion. But the results of the arrangements entered into with each district and village were obtained from the village accountants and Government officials, and were adhered to, except where some reduction of the demand was necessary.

But a very important change was made as regards the class of persons with whom the settlement was to be made. Saadut Ally Khan strove to break up the power of the Oudh Talookdars but without success. The legitimate title of a talookdar was derived from original right in the soil. He increased his domains gradually by purchase and force. He often bought estates sold by the Nazims and Chuckladars by auction, and not always without fraud and collusion. Once his own, he ceased to oppress, while the Chuckladar never looked beyond the short period of his contract. Hence the condition of his estate has always been found to be better than those of village communities exposed to the Chuckladar, and villages often voluntarily put themselves under the neighbouring Talookdar. The power he exercised over his tenantry was in no way defined. All that was looked for by the state was the regular payment of rent. He had a large share of the criminal jurisdiction.

The rebellion shewed that the village proprietors preferred subordination to the Talookdars, to the independence which we had given them on the annexation. On this ground, and because the Talookdars, if they chose, could materially assist in the re-establishment of authority and the restoration of tranquillity, it was determined by the Governor General, that the settlement of the land revenue should be made with the Talookdars. This settlement was to be framed so as to secure the village occupants from extortion, and the tenures were to be contingent on a certain specified service to be rendered, and the assessment was to be so moderate as to leave an ample margin for all expenses incidental to the performance of such services. The duties required of all Talookdars were the active co-operation in the preservation of peace, and in the detection of crime, and rendering aid to the Government when called upon by the district officers.

This measure had the hearty concurrence of the Chief Com-

missioner. To carry it out the Governor General's Proclamation of confiscation of all titles in Oude, with a few exceptions, sufficed. It restored the status of parties in February 1856, prior to annexation. A few forfeited their estates by not tendering their allegiance. The title to land was declared fixed and incontestable, to prevent general uncasiness and future litigation. The settlement was made thus;—assuming the net profits at 100 of which Government claims 50.

The nankar, or share of profits allowed to the village proprietors by the King, exclusive of all profits arising from the cultivation of his own peculiar lands (called *seer*), may be placed at 8 or 10 per cent. on the whole net profits.

The fees for accountant, watchman, and other servants, amount to 6 per cent., leaving a margin of 34 per cent., which goes to the Talookdar.

Where, however, as is often the case, the Talookdar is also village proprietor, he receives his own 34 per cent. in addition to the 10 per cent. nankar.

This, taking the broad features of the system, is the principle of the talookdaree assessment.

The rent roll of the village is ascertained as it stood in the King's time, and such deductions are made as appear after investigation to be requisite.

The result was ;—

RENT ROLL OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDE.

Divisions.	Districts.	Net Revenue in King's Time.	Net Revenue according to the present Settlement.	Value of Maafce Jagger Lands, according to Government Rates.	Value of Grants for religious or charitable purposes, according to Government Rates.	Gross Government Revenue.	Number and Revenue of Talooqua.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Number.	Net Revenue according to present Demand.
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	9,98,681	9,21,087	1,02,389	11,336	10,34,812	57	3,07,634
	Durriabad	13,38,726	9,92,335	22,722	18,851	10,33,908	69	5,30,349
	Oonao ...	11,15,361	11,23,798	17,663	4,489	11,45,950	44	3,17,205
	Total ..	34,52,771	30,37,220	1,42,774	34,676	32,14,670	170	11,55,188
FYZABAD.	Sultanpore	11,61,958	9,05,746	68,233	2,563	9,76,542	27	5,29,989
	Fyzabad ..	11,10,394	11,32,397	39,249	6,303	11,77,949	28	7,61,814
	Salonc ...	14,03,606	11,38,940	50,615	16,577	12,06,132	34	10,39,724
	Total ...	36,75,952	31,77,083	1,58,097	25,443	33,60,623	89	23,31,527
KHYRABAD.	Mullaon ...	14,61,361	11,92,504	22,394	3,141	12,18,099	64	4,77,128
	Sectapore ..	13,57,574	9,41,982	31,560	3,280	9,76,822	171	7,12,345
	Mohumdee	5,00,000	4,21,160	...	...	4,21,160	72	1,15,617
	Total ...	33,18,935	25,55,706	53,954	6,421	26,16,081	307	13,05,090
BARAITSCH.	Baraitsch ..	8,59,951	5,89,616	19,317	3,661	6,12,594	42	5,68,539
	Gonda ..	12,70,879	9,47,350	10,160	19,375	9,76,885	52	5,75,000
	Mullapore ..	3,63,330	2,57,380	9,250	1,800	2,68,430	36	2,90,020
	Total ...	24,94,160	17,94,346	38,727	24,836	18,57,909	130	14,33,559
Grand Total		1,29,41,818	1,05,61,355	3,93,552	91,376	1,10,49,283	696	62,25,364

The net revenues derived from the land tax by the King of Oudh, according to the returns for the year prior to annexation, were Rs. 1,29,41,818, exclusive of the extra fees and cesses which were realized by the Collectors and Court favourites, and increased the burden of the tax to Rs. 1,68,94,196. The settlement now concluded has fixed the Government demand at Rs. 1,05,64,355, exclusive of jagheer and rent-free tenures. The number of Talookdars in Oudh is upwards of 690, and they hold lands paying Rs. 62,25,364 in revenue to Government, or 58 per cent. of the whole rent roll. The Talookdars have the privilege of paying their quota direct to the British district officer and not to the native Tehseeldar. That assessment is light is evident from the speedy liquidation of the Government demand.

Talookdaree System of Oude.—It has been shewn that the superiority and influence of the Talookdars form a necessary element in the social constitution of the Province. Their influence must be directed to their support of the Government. In most cases they may have abused their power in the past, but the sole cause of it was the weakness of the native rule. Even with the strictest supervision, we secure only a degree of efficiency in our own Courts; the native officials are still corrupt. The same power which restrains them within certain bounds can be brought to bear with far greater effect on the landlords of the soil, who have some regard for public opinion, and whose interests are identical with those of the people. The careful enquiries of the Chief Commissioner, who had if anything a prejudice against the Talookdars, resulted in the conviction that their cruelty and oppression towards their tenants have been greatly exaggerated; very many treated their tenants leniently and well, and administered a rude kind of justice with rectitude and care. They are held in respect, and wield a great power not the result of fear; their estates are in good order, the crops luxuriant, and abundance and comfort pervade the whole province. Even Rajah Man Singh, represented as the most rapacious, was so only as a Chuckladar; he was careful of his own villages.

Government spared no pains to bring to such perfection the administration of justice, that its manifest superiority over all former institutions should commend itself to the affections of the people. Yet out of the midst of mutiny, rebellion, and the tumult of war, out of unmeasured and unfounded accusations against the Government, one cry of the unpopularity of our

Civil Administration has been raised, and it demands to be deeply inquired into. The causes may be various, but one fact is clear;—the native officials, unsupported by our authority, have neither character nor influence. Now many of the Talookdars have exercised unlimited powers with some degree of moderation and justice, and they should be enlisted on our side by being released from the galling interference of native officials, and by having continued to them some control over the tenantry subject to European supervision. All could not at once be entrusted with this power, but some share in the executive might be given to Raja Dirgyjee Sing, of Morarmow; the Rajah of Bulrampoor; Roostum Sah of Dehra; Hurdeo Bux of Kutgaree; Ajeet Singh, Hunwunt Singh, and Rughoonath Sing, names ever memorable for fidelity and humane hospitality; and, perhaps, to one or two others whose political importance prevents their exclusion.

Salt, Abkarry and Ferry.—The amount of salt produced throughout Oude is not over-estimated at 1,500,000 maunds, consumed in the province and largely exported to the N. W. Provinces and to Nepaul. An excise of one rupee a maund would yield 15 lakhs annually. A higher rate would prevent production and encourage smuggling. The plan proposed is to receive all the salt into a Government store from which the traders will carry it away after paying the duty. The manufacturers will not undertake the work on any other terms.

The soil is favourable to opium. The culture of the poppy has been declared free, but the opium extract intended for export is to be carried under a pass from the district officer to the nearest Government storehouses in the Azimgurh or Benares districts. Opium required for home consumption is subjected to the retail laws of the Abkaree department.

Spirituous liquors and other drugs are subject to excise, and tolls are levied on the ferries of the river Gogra. For the present, the ferries on the river Goomtee are exempt from tolls. The returns for the ensuing year are estimated at

	Rupees.
Salt	10,00,000, with prospective increase to 15 lakhs.
Excise collections ...	5,17,500
Forests	2,00,000 per annum.
Such are the sources of Revenue.	

Pensions.—On the annexation we pledged ourselves to the discharge of all just liabilities. The final sanction of the Government of the result of the necessary investigations, was not received before the outbreak. When the Chief Commissioner assumed charge of the Province in April 1858 the British Government stood in a different relation towards the people of Oudh to that which existed formerly; then we received the Crown by transfer, now we had secured it by conquest. It would have been just to recognise no claim to pension on the part of those who had fought against the paramount power. But a merciful policy prevailed. Assuming that rebellion on the part of recent, was different from that of older subjects, it was resolved to treat the claims of pensioners who rendered timely submission with leniency. After a fresh investigation of claims amounting to 1,274, the Chief Commissioner decided in favour of 1,048. Of the 226 rejected cases the majority were household servants previously paid up, and the relatives of deceased pensioners whom the loss of records tempted to impose on the liberality of the State. Only 11 were rejected for obstinate rebellion. But for the period between May 1857 and April 1858 when no revenue came in, no pensions were paid.

The following table shows the classification of the pensions :—

No.	Description of Pensions.	Number of Cases investigated.	Number of Claims rejected.	Estimated monthly Amount of the Pension Claims.
1	Military	14	9	325 0 0
2	Civil	18	4	1,833 12 11
3	Household	330	55	9,647 12 6
4	State	119	35	4,147 12 11
5	Family Provision to Members of Family of former Rulers, &c. ...	546	73	51,076 10 1
6	Royal Ladies	57	8	24,594 0 0
7	Endowments	1	1	... ..
8	Charitable Grants, and	} 189	41	2,254 13 0
9	Holy Men			
	Total	1,274	226	93,879 13 5
			Amounting to 15,517 0 7	Estimated Monthly Amount of the Pension List.
	Estimated annual Amount of the Oudh Pensions		... ..	11,26,558 0 0

The provision for the ex-King and family will be decided by the Governor General.

The class of Wuseeka pensions is peculiar to Oude. When the kings of Oude contributed to British loans, they would not, according to the law of the Koran which forbids usury, take interest. The interest was accordingly paid in the form of monthly stipends to certain members of the Lucknow court, and their heirs for ever. In process of time the number of Wuseekadars greatly multiplied and each pension proportionately decreased. It was ruled that resumption of a Wuseeka was only to take place where the holder had been judicially condemned to suffer confiscation of all his effects. But the loss of records made a fresh enquiry into each claim necessary. One Wuseeka fund has a historic interest from the Fourth Article of charges against Warren Hastings. The Buhoo Begum, Princess of Oude, widow of Nawab Shuja-ood-dowla, made in 1808 a will, in which she bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to the British Government, reserving the sum of 10,000 rupees per annum, for the current expenses of her mausoleum at Fyzabad. We renounced the benefits of this bequest on her death in 1815. The whole estate was made over to the Nawab Wuzeer on condition of his lodging with the British Government a sum of money the interest of which would cover the bequests made by the Begum, and guarantee the payment in perpetuity of certain pensions to be enjoyed by her Highness's brothers and others. The number of pensioners on this Princess's bounty now amount to 1,245, amongst whom the sum of 3,57,706 rupees, 3 annas, is yearly distributed in monthly instalments.

The various Wuseeka funds are seen in the following form :—

No.	Description of Wuseekas.	Original Amount of the Loan.	By whom given.	Amount of the Interest Payments.	Amount of Principal subsequently paid off.	No. of Cases investigated and reported.	Monthly Amount of Claims which have been reported.
1	First loan, obtained by the Marquis, wards, augmentation of Hastings in 1811, to 1,08,50,000 Rs., A.D.	One crore, afterwards augmented to 1,08,50,000 Rs.	Ghazecooddeen Hyder, first King of Oudh.	Interest at 6 per cent., R. 6,51,000 per annum.	70½ lacs	177	7,862 4 10
2	Second loan, obtained during Nepalese war.	Two crores	Ditto	Interest at 5 per cent.	2 crores, with interest at 5 per cent. in cash.	Not paid off	After the war, the Terai lands bordering on Oudh, taken from Nepal, were offered to Oudh and accepted in repayment of this second loan, together with the British district of Khyregurn.
3	Third loan	One crore	Ditto	Do. R. 11,666-10-8 monthly.	Nothing paid off—a perpetual loan.	151	23,293 2 6½
4	Fourth loan, given in May 1826—a temporary loan.	Fifty lacs	Ditto	Interest at 5 per cent.	Repaid in 2 years, with all interest at 5 per cent.	..	..
5	Fifth loan, given in 1829.	Sixty-two lacs, forty thousand.	Nussereooddeen Hyder, second King of Oudh.	Ditto. Rs. 26,000 monthly.	Nothing repaid.	4	10,000 0 0
6	Sixth loan, given in November 1838.	Seventeen lacs.	Mahonee Ally Shah, third King of Oudh.	Interest at 4 per cent. Rs. 5,666 10.	As parties died without issue, the principal, calculated on their interest payments, reverted to the King of Oudh.	51	5,127 0 0
7	Wuseeka Ananutt Buloo Begum.	Fifty-six lacs, sixteen thousand, afterwards augmented by 204 lacs.	Ghazecooddeen Hyder.	Interest at 6 per cent. Rs. 23,975 5 3 monthly.	Nothing repaid, but Rs. 8,300 5 6 credited to Govt. monthly as lapses.	586	28,975 8 3
Total monthly amount of all Wuseekas				..	..	..	81,197 15 7
Total annual amount of all Wuseekas				..	..	..	9,74,375 11 0

The total amount thus annually disbursed by the Government in pensions, Wuseekas, and the Buhoo Begum's stipends, is in round numbers Rs. 21,00,000. The liberality of Government in this matter has helped in the pacification of Oude. Reinvestigations into rent free tenures could not yet be attempted. They were mostly decided before the rebellion.

Finance.—The total of ordinary receipts was,—

Land tax	...	...	1,05,64,350
Excise on salt, liquor, and drugs	...	...	18,00,000
Precarious receipts, stamps, &c.	...	...	3,00,000
Total			1,26,64,350

The stamps, fees, sales of forest timber, revenue, &c. cannot now be correctly estimated.

As to expenditure ;—the annual cost of civil establishments is 23 lakhs, and for military police 27 lakhs, for the great military roads a grant of Rs. 10,14,000 was sanctioned, for district roads 1 lakh. The cost for public buildings, to be spread over a cycle of years, is ranged thus :—

Court houses	...	...	2,00,000
Jails	...	...	70,000
Police posts	...	...	1,00,000
Tehseel buildings	...	...	2,50,000
Dispensaries	...	...	50,000
Rs.			6,70,000

Calculating that these buildings will last for only 10 years, and allowing a large margin for annual repairs, the yearly drain would not exceed Rs. 80,000. The pensions will gradually diminish. The total cost is Rs. 11,26,000 and by treaty the ex-King is allowed 12 lakhs a year. The miscellaneous disbursements in the stamp and postal departments for profit, loss, &c., may be estimated at 1,50,000.

The total disbursements under all heads of strictly provincial expenditure amount to Rs. 75,56,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,08,000 out of the annual income of Rs. 1,26,64,000 to be allotted to the general Imperial revenues.

Public Works and General Improvements.—The late Major

Anderson was appointed Chief Engineer in July 1856, and the Province was separated into three divisions. From the annexation to the revolt in May 1857, the chief expense for the accommodation of troops was in Lucknow. Repairs were executed on the old roads from Lucknow to Cawnpore, to Fyzabad, and to Seetapore. New lines from Fyzabad and Byram Ghat to Lucknow were planned. Captain Hutchinson completed, as far as Lucknow, the surveys for a line of military road, traversing the Province east and west, to connect Rohilcund with Benares, thus avoiding the passage of the Ganges. A survey of the country was commenced with a view to the introduction of irrigation canals. The result proved that irrigation canals on any grand scale are not required in Oude. Some civil buildings in Lucknow were repaired, and plans drawn up for the construction of others on a uniform scale. The following was the expenditure from the recapture of Lucknow in March to the end of 1858 :

Accommodation for troops	Rs. 1,20,695-1-10
Roads	40,807-14-1
Civil Buildings	5,189-0-11
Establishment and current expenses ...	72,521-15-4
Contingencies	6,453-13-4
Total	Rs. 2,45,667-13-6

When we took the city the attentions and labours of the engineers were more urgently directed to the temporary accommodation of troops, the erection of fortified posts, the clearance of ruins, and conservancy of the city, the construction of roads and bridges and to the temporary accommodation of troops. General Sir R. Napier's plans for the military occupation of Lucknow were carried out. They included the establishment of a number of military posts extending along the river or north front of the city of Lucknow, from Dilkoosha on the extreme east, to Moosah Bagh on the extreme west. The principal positions proposed were the Dilkoosha House, the Begum's Kotee, the Motee Muhal, the Kaisur Bagh Palace, the Chuttur Munzil and Furrud Buksh Palaces, the Residency, the Iron Bridge, the Stone Bridge, Hosseinabad, Ali Nukee Khan's River House, and the Moosah Bagh. The positions at the Stone Bridge, the Iron Bridge, and Residency were to be converted into strong fortified posts for the purpose of commanding the bridges across the Goomtee and overawing the city. The remainder were in a few days placed in a defensible state.

The Stone Bridge Post has an interior perimeta of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

It includes the ancient Muchi Bowan Palace. In time of need it could accommodate a force of 3,000 men and might be defended by 500 British troops against any but a well-appointed army. In it will be established a second class arsenal, &c. The total cost will be Rs. 4,00,000. The expenditure to the end of 1858 was Rs. 2,13,425.

The Iron Bridge Post is a link between the Muchi Bhawan and Residency positions. It is a small irregular fort for a maximum garrison of 200 men, but it could be well defended by a much smaller number. It was completed in September. The Residency fort was not commenced. The expenditure for fortified posts was

Stone Bridge Fort	...	...	2,13,425	12	0
Iron do. do.	...	...	33,438	13	7
Minor Posts	...	...	20,592	4	8

Total ... Rs. 2,67,456 14 3

Military principles guided the extent of the demolition of the city; the rebels' fortifications were levelled. Great care was taken to spare buildings of an ornamental character. The demolitions were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,00,172-7-9. They have improved the beauty and the health of the city.

Three military roads were opened out, each 150 feet broad. With the old Cawnpore road they divide the city into 5 sections, and form 4 lines of communication open to artillery fire. Their directions are

From Fort to Charbagh Bridge, length	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
From do. to Telku Torah, do.	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
From do. to Moosah Bagh, do.	...	3 "

A fourth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects Alee Nuckee Khan's house with the Moosah Bagh. The great road on the north side from the Dilkooshah to Hossainabad was, with others, repaired. A conservancy commission of English officers undertook the drainage and sewerage of Lucknow. The total expenditure from general revenues and local funds was Rs. 13,34,681-12-7. Of that sum Rs. 11,05,290-4-1 was expended at Lucknow.

A church in the civil lines, at a cost of Rs. 50,000, was sanctioned. A proper church will be erected in the new cantonments. The cost of all local improvements was defrayed from the large municipal funds of Lucknow. In addition to octroi, the rent of escheated land and houses, and the tax on all substantial houses, a penal contribution was levied with discrimination. From these sources the sum of Rs. 4,15,663-13-5, was realised from annexation up to 31st January 1859. The penal contribution amounted to Rs. 1,69,234. The future income is thus estimated:—

Octroi	...	...	...	2,00,000
House Tax	...	...	...	60,000
Garden Lands	...	...	...	20,000
Nuzool	...	...	...	10,000

Total ... 2,90,000

The British Force will be distributed as follows :—

Lucknow	...	3	Batteries of Light Field Artillery.
		2	Companies of Reserve Artillery.
		1	Company of Engineers.
		1	Regiment of European Cavalry.
		1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
Seetapore	...	2½	Regiments European Infantry.
		1	Regiment Native Infantry.
		1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
		1	Company of Reserve Artillery.
		1	Squadron European Cavalry.
Fyzabad	...	1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
		1½	Regiments of European Infantry.
		1	Regiment of Native Infantry.
		1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
		1	Reserve Company of Artillery.
Roy Bareilly	...	2	Squadrons European Cavalry.
		1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
		2	Regiments of European Infantry.
		1	Regiment of Native Infantry.
		1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
Sultanpore	...	1	Reserve Company of Artillery.
		1	Squadron of Dragoons.
		1	Regiment of Native Cavalry.
		1½	Regiments European Infantry.
		1	Regiment Native Infantry.
Trans Gogra Gonda	...	1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
		1	Regiment Native Cavalry.
		½	Regiment European Infantry.
		1	Regiment Native Infantry.
		1	Battery of Light Field Artillery.
Total	...	1	Reserve Company of Artillery.
		2	Regiments of Native Cavalry.
		1	Regiment of European Infantry.
		2	Regiments of Native Infantry.
		8	Batteries of Light Field Artillery.
		6	Companies of Reserve Artillery.
		1	Company of Engineers.
		2	Regiments of Dragoons (4 squadrons each).
		7	Regiments of Native Cavalry.
		9	Regiments of European Infantry.
		7	Regiments of Native Infantry.

For each of these cantonments, sites have been selected, and the erection of barracks is everywhere rapidly progressing.

Roads.—The Supreme Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,114,000 for the repair of the roads from

Lucknow to Fyzabad.

„ Bhyramghat on the river Gogra.

„ Sectapore, Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore.

Fyzabad, as far as the Jounpore boundary, en route to Allahabad, and a grant of one lakh for minor roads to be constructed by each Deputy Commissioner on a uniform system. The survey for a Railway between Cawnpore and Lucknow was completed, when the Engineer, Mr. Garrett, fell at Cawnpore. His labours were not, however, lost. The next important line should connect Lucknow with Fyzabad. If steamers were employed between Fyzabad and Calcutta, the whole trade of Oude would pass along this route in preference to the Ganges. If continued to Bareilly hereafter, the trade of Upper India would reach Bengal by a direct route. The length from Lucknow to Fyzabad is only 74 miles. A more extensive line from Benares to Bareilly would be desirable.

Claims to Compensation.—The first class of claims, which were undoubted, amounted to Rs. 7,33,052. In the second class were claims which were susceptible of adjustment, but not supported by vouchers, amounting to Rs. 14,36,026. The remaining claims were rejected as wholly unproved, amounting to Rs. 89,10,050.

In conclusion the Chief Commissioner expresses his belief that in a very short period of time the prosperity of the people and the real resources of the country will be developed by the steady advance of the present system of administration in Oudh. He recommends his subordinates to the favourable notice of the supreme Government. They, throughout a season of trial and difficulty, uniformly exhibited fortitude and unwearying energy in the discharge of their duty.

The Governor General, in a minute on Mr. Montgomery's Report, dated 22nd April 1859, refers to some remarks in the Secretary of State's despatch of 9th December 1858, which animadverted on his own despatches of 17th June and 4th July addressed to the Court of Directors regarding his Oude Policy and Proclamation of Confiscation. He shews from Mr. Montgomery's report that that Proclamation was not in any sense cancelled, that confiscation was not only adopted, but put in force; that the present tenure of land in Oudh, and the conditions attached thereto, mainly rest upon it; and that the issuing of the sentence of confiscation was not merely a menace, where there was persistence in hostility. He accords to Mr. Montgomery alone the responsibility of carrying out the policy prescribed in Oudh, and the great credit of having done this with eminent success.

KUMAON IRON WORKS.

India Records, No. XXVI.

This report is drawn up by Mr. Sowerby. In 1854 Government employed Mr. Henwood and three workmen to investigate the iron deposits of the Hills. In May 1855, Mr. Sowerby was sent up to Kumaon by the East Indian Railway to ascertain what prospects there were of obtaining iron in the Himalayas. He found that a controversy was raging between Mr. Henwood and Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, whose attention had been first called to the value of the iron deposits by the natives, the former asserting that the ore was utterly worthless. Mr. Henwood soon left the country. Although accurate surveys had been made of the whole of the Kumaon Bhabur by Lieutenants Vanrenen and Burgess from 1851 to 1853, the iron was not recognised.

The Bhabur deposits are unlike those in other parts of the world. The enclosing rocks are yellow micaceous sandstones similar to those in the Cleveland Hills, but quite free from the peculiar fossils of that locality. They also resemble the sandstones which are found accompanying the Lancashire Hematites; but the Bhabur deposits are certainly not Hematite ores, though at Dechouree, Beejapore, and on the Kossilla, the ore has a very red Hematitic appearance. They will be found to belong to the Permian formation, similar deposits being found in that formation in Austria near Brünn. This lies immediately above the coal formation, and workable coal is frequently found in it as in Austria; in the Bhabur thin seams of coal have already been noticed. Extensive Iron Works can be carried on with wood fuel, and the dense forests with their rapid reproduction in the Bhabur of Kumaon and Gurwhal, will not be seriously affected for years to come.

The belief that the art of smelting iron was first brought from India has no foundation. Each country has its own plan. The mode adopted in Upper India is a low hearth about two feet diameter, and leather bags for bellows; in Southern India they use a small cupola of clay about three feet high; in Africa a hole in the ground answers the purpose; and in all cases the mode adopted is just such as an accidental combination of circumstances would suggest to a rude and primitive race. The few and feeble attempts to make iron in India since the introduction of railways are astonishing. Messrs. Mackey and Co. have furnaces at Beerbhoom; Messrs. Hunt and Co. made some attempts

at Jubbulpore ; the Bengal Coal Company, after getting out machinery, have let it rust on the ground at Raneegunge. The rapid denudation of the forests around the works interfered with the success of the Madras Company. Apart from that any practical man would have pronounced their success problematical. The climate is too hot for European skilled workmen ; the iron ore, rich as it seems to an amateur, "gobs" the furnaces from its mixture with refractory substances ; inferior limestone has to be used ; steam power generated by wood alone can be used. The iron made is chiefly forge pigs and unfit for castings, it cannot be worked upon the spot for want of skilled labour, which the climate prohibits being imported, and when sent to England it is rather regarded as a curiosity than as an article of commerce, and realises only a low price.

In respect to labour, capital, and a market for the produce the Kumaon works have many advantages. The Hill-men, though they remain in the Bhabur only 6 months of the year, are mostly strong and well-conducted, and their places can be supplied by the men of the adjacent towns who surpass them in skill. A colony of skilled workmen from Europe could be established in Kumaon better than in any other part of India. The water power, overlooked by Lieutenant Colonel Strachey and Mr. David Smith in their reports, is capable of being used almost exclusively.

After a detailed description of the chief English and Continental Iron Works, Mr. Sowerby describes those of India.

I. *The Madras Iron Works.*—The Company have a monopoly of the whole Presidency. Their works are established at Porto Novo, Beypore, Poolanputtee and Trinomallee. The blast furnace at Poolanputtee is on the river Cavery, 35 miles north west of Salem, and was commenced two years ago. The iron ore is a rich magnetic oxide of iron, very heavy and massive, yielding on an average 60 per cent. of metallic iron ; much of it would yield 73 per cent., being a pure black magnetic oxide of iron. It costs about Rs. 6 per ton delivered on to the Works, having to be brought from a distance of 25 miles in the direction of Salem where it occurs in great quantities lying on the ground, and is dug out of a high hill side. The iron ore is mixed with quartz, which is a most refractory material in the blast furnace, and is with difficulty separated. The limestone is brought from the same locality as the iron ore, and costs Rs. 1-8 per ton, but it is of a very inferior quality and hardly fit for flux ; shell lime has been used at some of the other Works. The charcoal is obtained from dense jungles 25 miles up the Cavery. It costs Rs. 6 a ton delivered at the works, and the wood Rs. 1-12 a ton. The *Mimosa* is used to make charcoal. The supply is uncertain.

The average yield of the furnace is 5 tons a day. The iron varies in quality ; the best or grey iron is made into chairs and sold to the Madras Railway which passes within 25 miles, at Rs. 75 a ton. Boys mould and cast at Rs. 2 a ton. The total cost is Rs. 30 the ton of pig-metal, including every item of expense. The pig-iron is sent down the Caverry to Porto Novo and thence to Madras for shipment to England. The works should be removed to Salem. There is nothing but native labour. Women and children work the blast furnace, or carry the iron ore and charcoal to the top of it, at 1 anna a day. The fall of the river is too small to afford water power.

The works at Bèypore have not succeeded, and the valuable machinery is now for sale. The German workmen who were brought out from Styria, returned. They said it was too hot for *them* to work, and it was impossible to get naked savages to do such works as puddling ; if they left them for only a few minutes they neglected the furnace and all went wrong, not unfrequently they would fall asleep in front of the furnace. The Germans are very inferior to English workmen. The raw materials, the climate, the roads, the fuel were all bad at Bèypore. The Trinomallee work consists of one blast furnace, similar to that at Poolamputtee, and working with the same kind of iron ore and other materials, but using cold blast. The Porto Novo works were the first begun, under the auspices of the late Mr. Heath, who was more enthusiastic than practical. They are too difficult of access to be profitable. The works have from first to last been used for turning out castings required in the Presidency, and a portion of pig has been sent to England to be converted into steel. A large quantity of it was used in the construction of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, and the Menai Bridge. The iron is very good and would always command a good price, were the supply regular, but it arrives in England by piecemeal, and is not therefore taken at its full value : it rarely realises more than about from £7-10 to £9 per ton, whilst Ulverstone iron, which is no better if as good, brings £10 to £12 per ton, the reason being that the supply is not regular. Were the Railway Company to undertake the works, and supply themselves with tools, implements and castings, there might be a profit. The Iron Company have never declared a dividend. The cost of management alone was 10 shillings a ton. The native forges make excellent shell, particularly that at Anachelam at Salem. They work iron very extensively. German forges should be introduced. The German Missionary at Salem has erected such a forge and a small tilt hammer worked by manual labour from which he can turn out 14 lbs. of iron per heat ; the iron ore is

rich and well adapted to such a process, and the process is well adapted for the natives.

Lower Bengal Works.—Mr. Sowerby reports on the specimens of iron ore he saw in Lower Bengal as unquestionably very rich in metal but very refractory. The climate and the bad coal are against success there, though Mr. David Smith gave a favourable report on the subject.

Kumaon Iron Works.—If an English Company wish to embark capital in mining and manufacturing iron in Upper India, that capital should not be less than what would be sufficient to erect works capable of turning out 50,000 tons of manufactured iron annually. This would require an extent of land equal to 500 square miles or 25 miles in length and 20 miles in width. This is just half the size of the large works in England, and would require a capital of from £140,000 to £150,000. In 1857, the Home Authorities objected to the proposed North of India Iron Company on account of their small capital. If private speculators enter themselves on the undertaking, the extent of the works need not exceed 10,000 tons annually, and should not be less than 5,000 tons to be of any practical benefit; this would require 100 square miles of territory, or about 10 miles each way, and would require a capital of about £30,000 sterling, including sufficient for floating capital. The length of time for which leases should be granted for a large concern should not be less than 50 years, to enable the Company to get an ample return for the capital embarked, and in no case should they exceed 99 years. For a small private concern a lease of not less than 21 years nor greater than 50 years might be granted.

There are two distinct sets of iron mines in Kumaon; one very rich within the hills, and one in the Bhabur. Tracts of both should be included in each grant. The lessees should have exclusive use of the forests, but should be bound to keep them up by planting. At present they are very dense. Whether large capitalists in England will be found willing to come forward without a guarantee is uncertain; even with the most favourable conditions, such a guarantee was asked for in 1856, but was ultimately refused, partly owing to a petition got up to the Board of Control by the English Iron Masters who alleged that it was against all the established principles of trade. Capitalists might however be induced to embark in the enterprise if the fee simple of the land was assigned to them at a fair upset price as in the colonies; at present the land is a useless, pestilential jungle.

Assuming that the orders of the Court in their letter of instructions dated 11th August 1857, to establish iron works

afterwards to be handed over to English capitalists when the undertaking is proved to be profitable, are to be carried out, Mr. Sowerby enters into a detailed scheme. The tract assigned for the works extends from the Ramgunga river on the westward, to the Boer river on the eastward, and from the boundaries of the Province on the south, and the Ramgunga and Kossilla on the northward. A tract of land extending from the Boer river to a point 7 miles to the eastward was assigned to Messrs. Davis and Co. The Government district is 50 miles in length and 10 miles on the average in width, or 500 square miles, and it will be sufficient to provide fuel for making from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of finished or manufactured iron annually. In 1856-57 certain capitalists offered to carry out the iron works with a capital of £150,000, to be spread over a period of 6 years. If Government do this now, £25,000 may be employed thus on the preliminary works:—

Summary of an Estimate for Works capable of turning out 12,000 tons of pig-iron annually, and converting 3,000 tons into bars, and the remainder into castings.

Blast Furnaces capable of making 12,000 tons of pig-iron per year	...	...	...	Rs. 1,20,000
Forge-works capable of turning out 10 tons daily for 300 days, including riddle ovens, charcoal fires, rolling mills, tilt hammers, and fitting shop	...	...	...	„ 50,000
Tools and Implements including a portable steam-engine...	...	...	...	„ 15,000
Foundry and cupolas	...	...	...	„ 8,000
Roads and Tramroads	...	...	...	„ 5,000
Houses for European workmen	...	...	...	„ 10,000
Houses for native workmen...	...	...	...	„ 5,000
Passage-money for 20 Europeans with pay till arrival on Works	...	...	...	„ 30,000
Charcoal Kilns and Sheds	...	...	...	„ 2,400
				Rs. 2,45,400
Add 5 per cent. for management during erection of Works	...	...	...	„ 12,270
Total,				Rs. 2,57,670

Of this £2,388-10 has been already expended in England for

the purchase of machinery, and the expense of landing it in Kumaon may be estimated at as much more, or a total of Rs. 47,770:—

Statement of Expenditure on Works.

NAMES OF WORKS.	Expended in Machinery, &c., in England including carriage.	To be expended on Works in this country.	Total as per original Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Blast Furnaces	7,540	1,12,460	1,20,000
Forge-works	21,092	28,908	50,000
Tools	14,688	312	15,000
Foundry and Cupolas	3,202	4,798	8,000
Roads and Trams	1,248	3,752	5,000
Houses	0	15,000	15,000
Charcoal Sheds	0	2,400	2,400
Passage-money	9,000	21,000	30,000
Superintendence	0	12,270	12,270
Total... ..	56,770	2,00,900	2,57,670

To carry out and conduct these Works it will require at least 60 skilled workmen, fully one-third of whom must be Europeans in the outset, namely:

One Superintendent Engineer, at a salary of	£ 1,200
One Assistant do. do.	„ 500
One Furnace Manager, at	„ 500
Six Furnace-keepers, at £250	„ 1,500
One Forge Manager, at	„ 500
Six Puddlers and forge-men, at £250 each...	„ 1,500
One Foundry Manager, at	„ 300
One Assistant and Foundry mamal	„ 250
One Millwright and Fitting-shop Manager, at	„ 300
One Charcoal Manager, at	„ 200

Total annual expense of European Work- }
men and Managers } „ 6,750

The same managers would however be able to manage double or even treble the extent of works. There are already 17 Europeans in India or on their way, the other three may be obtained in India. The plan embraces large works within the Bhabur, and small branch works within the Hills at 4 different localities, costing:—

No.	SUMMARY.		
1.	Works at Dechouree in the Bhabur	1,22,704	
2.	Do. at the Kossilla „ ...	66,848	
3.	Do. at Ramgurh in the hills ...	14,962	
4.	Do. at Kyrna ... „ ...	11,962	
	Total amount for Works ...		2,16,476
	Add to this for passage-money as per original estimate		30,000
	5 per cent. for management		12,270
			2,58,746
	(Original estimate ...		2,50,000
	Excess, Rs. ...		8,746

The whole, it is expected, will be completed and in active operation within a period of about 18 months, or in two cold seasons from the commencement. The Blast Furnaces will be capable of turning out 40 tons of pig-iron per week each, or 5 tons 14 cwt. daily. The estimated cost of pig-iron from the

2 blast furnaces of Dechouree, making 80 tons per week is a little over Rs. 20 per ton. The estimated cost of making bar-iron at the forge-works on a weekly production of 48 tons, is about Rs. 61 per ton. The cost of producing castings will vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per ton according to their nature: the cost of making chairs or rails will not exceed Rs. 10 per ton when the patterns are once made, which will be of iron when there is a large number required. The demand for pig-iron does not exceed 2,000 tons annually in the North West. The E. I. Railway Co. have contracted already for all their iron in England. The works then should be adapted for the manufacture of wrought and cast-iron rails as suggested by the north of India Tramroad Company. Making bar-iron is a difficult and expensive process. Making cast iron is easy; the quantity of skilled labour required is 1.6 per cent. for cast-iron, and between 16 and 17 per cent. for bar-iron. Cast-iron rails will do admirably for tram-roads. If made of good iron and sound castings they wear much longer than wrought iron rails. They have been used on many English Railways, as on the Stockton and Darlington. The cost of a cast-iron permanent way from the Kumaon works, is Rs. 13,900 per mile less than if made of English iron, and there is the still greater advantage of saving of time.

The Appendix contains the results of a series of assays of ores from the Kumaon iron deposits, by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, London. They produced the following percentage of good pig-iron:—

No.	1. Ganges	...	...	...	55 $\frac{3}{4}$
„	2. Ganges	...	...	...	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
„	3. Mundil	...	...	...	8
„	4. Kotdwarra	...	...	...	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
„	5. Kotrec	...	...	...	25
„	6. Ramgunga	...	...	...	30
„	7. Kosilla	...	...	...	45 $\frac{1}{8}$
„	8. „	...	...	...	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
„	9. „	...	...	...	28
„	10. Kitcheree	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
„	11. Dubka	...	...	...	21
„	12. Boer	...	...	...	6 $\frac{7}{8}$

Nos. 1 and 2 were from the Eastern bank of the Ganges, a little above Hurdwar.

THE RANEEGUNGE COAL FIELD.

1859.

Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, was directed on the 3rd January 1859 by the Government of India, to report on the present state and out-turn of the Raneegunge Coal Field, with especial reference to the proposal for an extension of the existing line of Railway. He accordingly detached 2 of his best assistants, and as the season was already far advanced their attention was confined to the portion north of the Damooda, as bearing essentially on the proposed line of railroad. The returns as to the out-turn of coal were obtained by going from pit to pit and quarry to quarry, and are only approximately correct:—

RANEENGUNGE COLLIERIES.

COLLIERIES.	No. of Mines which have produced coal.	No. of Mines which had not produced coal in April 1859.	TOTAL COAL PRODUCED IN				No. of Steam Engines.	
			1858.		1859.			
			Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.		
I.—In the neighbourhood of Ra-								
neegunj	6	3	35,80,000	131,530	44,50,000	163,493	9	
II.—On the Singarun	5	3	10,20,000	37,475	22,24,000	18,710	8	
III.—On the East Branch of the								
Nooneah	3	0	2,40,000	8,818	3,30,000	12,124	0	
IV.—On the Main Stream of ditto...	7	2	4,65,000	17,084	5,80,000	21,309	0	
V.—On the West Branch of ditto	5	1	3,20,000	11,757	3,70,000	13,594	1	
VI.—In the West of the Field	6	0	7,00,000	25,718	8,50,000	31,229	2	
VII.—Other Mines	3	1	1,40,000	5,143	1,60,000	5,878	0	
Total	38	10	64,65,000	237,525	89,64,000	329,337	20	

This return is calculated on the present yield of the collieries, and does not represent the amount actually raised in the 12 months last past. It is rather under, than over the mark as regards the present out-turn of the field. But to be perfectly certain of not overstating the facts, deduct from this amount say 15 per cent., and there will still remain 7,717,150, say 77 lakhs of maunds.

Of this large out-turn a very considerable portion is carted away across the country to many of the stations on the extension of the line of Railway towards Rajmahal; much also is still sent down to Calcutta by water in boats on the Damooda; while a considerable amount is consumed locally for the supply of locomotives, &c. The railway cannot at present carry more than two-fifths of the whole amount of coal raised. It carried in 1858 only 3,316,241 maunds. This is owing not only to the insufficiency of the rolling stock which is being increased every month, but to the fact that the present terminus of the railroad near Rancegunge, accommodates one group of mines greatly more than any other. A short branch line is necessary and will prove a profitable investment. The amount of coal now raised is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as it was 9 years ago. The demand for coal by new railways, factories, &c., is increasing, and soon the North-West line will absorb a very large quantity. The present traffic for coal will in a few years be thus enormously increased. The following plans will meet all necessities:—

1st. A branch line up the valley of the Singarrun to Chowkeedangah. This line would be about eight miles in length; could be constructed for £4,000 per mile; could be finished in nine months from the date of commencement, and will afford direct, ample accommodation to collieries now yielding annually 22 lakhs of maunds of coal, and to other pits now being sunk, but which have not yet yielded coal.

2nd. The present line may be continued from Raneegunge to the west along the same general direction as the Nooneah Nuddi, at least as far as the neighbourhood of Bahra Chuh, if not to the banks of the Burrakur. But as, sooner or later, a railway must be carried in a more direct line from Calcutta to the North-West than the present Ganges valley route, so as to strike Patna and save 100 miles, the part common to both should be arranged accordingly.

3rd. A line to open up the large coal field to the west of the Burrakur, may meanwhile remain in abeyance.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

1858-59.

The Geological Survey during 1858-59 steadily pursued its labors, though with diminished numbers. The examination of a considerable area in the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Bhaugulpore was carried out. The alluvial deposits of the Ganges Valley, extending from the Bhagerutti northwards to the foot of the hills, were mapped, and their elevation and inclination determined. An area, embracing about 16,000 square miles in all, was completed. Two of the Geologists of the Survey were sent to examine the true state of the coal fields of the Damooda and Adji, after they had commenced their field work elsewhere. The full results are to be submitted hereafter. The existence of a very large and abundant supply of coal to the west of the river Burrakur, where not previously known, was established. The attention of the Surveyors was confined to the portion north of the Damooda with a view to settle the question of the extension of the Railway.

Maps.—Geological Maps of districts examined by the Geological Survey previously to May 1858, were finally prepared and submitted to Government during the past year. These included the district maps of Saugor, Dumoh, Jubbulpore, and part of Bundelcund, in Central India, and the districts of Bancoorah, Midnapore, Hidgellee, Cuttack, and Pooree (Orissa,) in Bengal, embracing an area of more than twenty-six thousand square miles. This, taken together with the areas of which Geological Maps had been previously submitted or published, will give a total area of more than 38,000 square miles—a larger area than that included in *the whole of Ireland*. Maps of nearly as great an area are in active preparation.

Publications.—The second part of the Memoirs was issued in January 1859. It contained a report on the Khasi Hills, on the coal at Lakadong in the Jynteah Hills, and on the Nilghiri Hills. The 1st part of the 2nd volume containing Professor Medicott's report on the northern part of Bundelcund, was ready; the 3rd part of the 1st volume would not long be delayed. Reports on the Nerbudda were in the press. The preparation of maps and illustrations causes trouble and delay. The publication of the Geological Maps of that most interesting district, "The Rajmehal Hills," awaits the issue of the sheet of the

Indian Atlas, No. 113. The disturbed state of the country during the previous two years interfered with systematic progress and made it impossible to unite the work between Central India and Bengal. As the Survey had been working for less than three years with a merely nominal staff, the Superintendent considers the results highly satisfactory.

Museum.—Very considerable progress was made in its arrangement. The Trustees of the British Museum, the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the Geological Survey of Great Britain, presented very valuable series of fossils. To the series of Indian fossils, very large additions were made. Of the cretaceous fossils, a most extensive collection was made by the Geological Surveyors during their examination of that group in the districts of Trichinopoly and Pondicherry. The entire series of the group of fossil plants in the Rajmahal Hills was gone over. Several of them were lithographed. Additions were made to the arranged collections of the larger animals from the Nerbudda, to the cretaceous fossils from Madras, and to the economic series. Analyses or assays of various minerals were made for several persons, and descriptions of specimens furnished; tea soils and subsoils from Cachar; ores from Beerbhoom, iron sandstone from Rangoon, for Public Works Department; laterite from various depths in well at Daltola, in Orissa, with description of specimens; from near Thayet Myo, collected by Dr. Ranking, for Major Phayre: and from the Derajat and Suleiman Range. Various references also were made on other matters of practical importance—the propriety of attempting Artesian wells in the cantonments at Raneegunge; the structure of a hill to be cut through, for the proposed new flood channels of the Mahanuddi (Cuttack); the proper localities for Barracks in the Khasi Hills; and the general structure and produce of the Raneegunge coal field, as bearing on the proper selection of the direction in which the present line of railroad should be carried on. The Museum contained, carefully arranged and named, altogether upwards of 6,800 specimens of fossils; 1,550 specimens of simple minerals; 700 of rocks; and 1,500 of ores, products of ores, and other economical products: giving a total of about 11,000 specimens. It had been in existence little longer than two years. The number of visitors was 57 per cent. greater than during 1857-58. The Library contained 1,850 volumes and parts, the total number added during 1858-59 being 684.

The Survey lost 3 Assistants by sickness and death during the year, or a third of its whole staff.

THE MUNNIPORE VALLEY AND HILL TRIBES.

Indian Records, No. XXVII.

1859.

I.—VALLEY OF MUNNIPORE.

Munnipore is one of the few valleys in the great mountain tract between latitude $23^{\circ} 50'$ and $25^{\circ} 50'$ North, and longitude $93^{\circ} 10'$ and $94^{\circ} 30'$ East. It is bounded on the North and West by the British Provinces of Assam and Cachar, and on the East by the Kubbo valley now subject to Burma. On the North East and South the boundary is not well defined; in the North East it may be denoted by a line drawn North from the North-Western corner of the Kubbo valley, until it strikes the Assam boundary, and in the South by one drawn West from the source of the Numsailung River, the fixed South-East boundary, till its junction with the Tooyai River. Of the space comprised in these bounds, the valley of Munnipore occupies nearly the centre. It is called by the Munnipoorees, "Meitheileipāk." The Burmese call it Kathé, the Bengalees Moglai, and Assamese Mekléc. The area of the whole territory is about 7,000 square miles, and that of the central valley about 650. As Munnipore, from its connection with the British Government and the tribes around admitting its supremacy, is the most important of the vallies, Major W. McCulloch, the Political Agent, gives an account of it.

The Kongba, Eeril and Thobal, which rise in the hills to the North and North East, are the principal rivers. The two latter fall into the Kongba, which forms the drain for all the waters flowing into the valley, carrying them off by Shoogoonoo through the Southern hills into the Ningthee. The climate is good, but the temperature higher than the elevation, 2,500 feet, would lead us to expect. From May to October when the hill streams rise, communication with Bengal or Burmah is dangerous. The connexion of the valley with the West has increased disease. Venereal disease is virulent; small pox is constantly present; fever is general, and cholera has committed great ravages. But generally the country is healthy. The soil is rich, but the cultivation is limited. Rice, pulses, sugar-cane and tobacco grow luxuriantly. Potatoes are inferior, and fruits sour, except the pine-apple, mango, and guava.

History.—The origin of the Munnipoorees is obscure. Of the

several tribes in the valley the Meithei seem to have obtained the supremacy, and have claimed a Hindoo descent since their conversion to Hindooism. Their traditions, customs and language shew that they have descended from the surrounding hill tribes, and not from a Tartar colony as Captain Pemberton supposed. Their records are barren till 777 A. D., when Sam-long, a brother of the ruler of the Shan Kingdom of Pong—which embraced in its limits the whole country between Ava and Assam, Kubbo and Yunan, and exacted obedience from Assam, Cachar and Tipperah, and held the Shan Chiefs in the Kubbo valley as tributaries—visited the valley and excused their paying tribute on account of their poverty. In the 700 years after that visit the Meithei became so important that in 1474 a Pong King demanded the Rajah's daughter in marriage. Next year Khumbat was transferred by conquest to Munnipore and the people became more civilised. In 1714, Pamheiba or Gureeb Nawaz, the adopted son of the Rajah and originally a Naga boy, accidentally shot his father, and succeeded to the throne. In 1749 he was defeated in an expedition against Burmah. On his death the Burmese turned their arms against Munnipore, and the rajah applied to the British Government for aid, offering to pay an annual tribute. An officer was sent to Casspoor, the then capital of Cachar, but was recalled. A short time before the reign of Gureeb Nawaz, Hindooism was introduced, but made little progress. From 1764 to 1798 Jae Singh, better known as Chingtung Komba, reigned. For the next 23 years the history is one of the struggles of his sons for the Guddee, and the ravages of the Burmese. When the first Burmese war broke out in 1823, the British took a party of 500 Munnipoorees into their pay, under the command of Gumbheer Singh, one of his sons. This force subsequently increased to 2,000 men, and denominated the Munnipore Levy, was placed under the Command of Captain Grant, who with it effected the expulsion of the Burmese from the Kubbo Valley as far South as Kallé, making the Ningthee River the Eastern boundary of the Munnipore territory. With the view, however, of pleasing the Burmese, this boundary was afterwards at the desire of the British Government given up, and the Eastern base of the Yomadoung hills adopted in its stead. Than the base of the hills the river was a far better boundary, and the adoption of the former has brought upon the British Government an expense of Rupees 500 a month as compensation to Munnipore for alienated territory, and has made it necessary, from the predatory habits of the tribes inhabiting the Yomadoung hills constantly endangering it, to secure the peace of the frontier by retaining at Munnipore a Political Agent. The treaty of Yandabo declared Gumbheer

Singh independent. Up to his death in 1834 he was engaged in coercing the hill tribes.

Nur Singh, the most powerful man in Munnipore, acted as regent during the minority of Gumbheer Singh's infant son, with great justice. Notwithstanding, the young Rajah's mother planned a conspiracy to murder him in 1844, and being discovered and forced to flee with her boy, Nur Singh ruled as king till his death in 1850. His brother, Debindro Singh, a man of no intellect, succeeded. But Gumbheer Singh's boy, the lawful heir, named Chunder Kirtee Singh, seized the throne; Debindro fled to Cachar and the princes of that country made frequent attempts to upset the Government of Munnipore, which were most prejudicial to British influence. To check them and the threatened invasion of some Burman Prince, the British Government took Chunder Kirtee Singh under their special protection. Our troops pursued a party of Cachar princes into Munnipore, since which time there has been peace. Chunder Kirtee Singh being only twenty-seven years of age, there is every prospect of his long holding the guddee. His eldest son has been made Joobraj. In 1835, at the commencement of the regency of Nur Sing, the British Government resolved to discontinue altogether connexion with the Troops of Munnipore, and to leave it optional to the authorities to maintain the Levy or not. By a mistaken policy, the Troops were not only retained but increased.

People.—The present population of the valley is estimated at 50,000, composed of different classes. The principal is the Meithei, next the Phoongnai, after whom come the Tengkul, the Ayokpa, the Kei, the Loe and Mussulman. The Meithei population is divided into four parts called "Punnahs," which are designated in the order of their seniority "Kaphum," "Lai-phum," "Ahulloop" and "Niharoop." The Punnahs perform "laloop" or service for ten days in rotation, thus bringing every male in the country above sixteen years of age on duty, ten days in forty. This service is a due to the State, none are remunerated for it.

The Phoongnai and Tengkul were originally slaves of the Rajah. The chief duty of the latter is gardening. The Kei provide and pound the rice for his household. The Loees pay tribute and are looked on as very low. They are chiefly artisans. The Mussulman population arose from Munnipooree men having taken as wives Mussulman women before the doing so was much cared about, or before the regular introduction of Hindooism. On the introduction of that religion, they, with their descendants, were obliged to become Mussulmans. This original population was increased by Mussulmans from the west, who came and settled in Munnipore. Successive devastations

have thinned their numbers. Their four great divisions are sepoys, gardeners, turners and potters. They are the most industrious part of the population.

When first raised the sepoys were supported entirely by the British Government. When that support was withdrawn, and a piece of land was given to each man in lieu of pay, the recruiting of the force was no longer easy. They have gradually become exempt from every duty and every tax. Each man is entitled to about 3 acres, which he himself cultivates. They are on duty, as with the Punnahs, for 10 days in 40; if detained longer they have rations of rice and salt. Gradually the force has degenerated as it has increased; none know how to handle their muskets, most of them never fired a shot. But the possession of the musket makes them an object of terror to the hill tribes. The present number of sepoys is 3,600. Munnipore cannot maintain so many in an efficient state, and it should be reduced to 1,000. We made the country independent, that we might have a neutral territory between our frontier and that of Burmah. If its troops are so miserable, this object is lost.

Religion, Habits, &c.—Though the Munipoorees profess Hindooism, they have not given up their ancient worship, and above three hundred deities are still propitiated by appropriate sacrifices of things abhorrent to real Hindoos. Their maibeas, that is priestesses—for before the introduction of Hindooism there were no priests—are still in great request, more especially in cases of sickness or adversity, and what they give out as the oracle of the particular deity addressed is reverently listened to and acted on. The Raja's peculiar god is a species of snake called Pakung-ba from which the Royal family claims descent. When it appears, it is coaxed on to a cushion by the priestess in attendance, who then performs certain ceremonies to please it. The Brahmins are not really felt to be of a superior caste; the young eat all food freely; the old often abandon Hindooism. Very early marriages are not approved of. Polygamy is common. Suttee is unknown. Widows are not treated as in Hindostan: they may marry again, eat such food, and dress in such style, as they please. The people are habitual deceivers; their morality is low, but crime is not excessive. The women are not confined, but in many cases support their husbands, and are really their slaves.

There is a most corrupt Court called Paja for the judgment of all matters between man and wife. The will of the reigning Prince is the only law. Treason is the highest degree of crime. Murder is next, and is reckoned a capital offence, though not always. The Chirap, the only Court, be-

sides the Paja, judges every matter brought before it, not in the jurisdiction of the latter. Formerly, it had 60 or 80 hereditary members, but as with the Paja, the members do not now inherit their seats, but obtain them by means of money. As might be expected, they are corrupt in the extreme. Property is generally willed to those of the family most in need of it without reference to seniority. At the three great festivals of Munnipore there are feats of agility and strength, boat-racing and hocky on horseback, which last is the national game. The same sort of mild slavery exists as among the Malays, though the hill people who occasionally sell themselves or are sold by their relatives, are not always well treated. Each district divides itself into neighbourhoods, who again divide into "singloops" or "wood clubs." The elders of the neighbourhood settle all minor disputes occurring in it, and in case of the illness of a member they tell off individuals to attend on the sick person, whilst, should he die, the wood club to which he belongs brings the wood for his funeral pyre. The indoor amusements consist of conundrums, songs, and *Kangsanaba*. This last is as peculiar to Munnipore as hocky on horseback. The Kang is the seed of a creeper; it is nearly circular, about an inch and a half in diameter and about three quarters of an inch thick. This is placed on the ground upright, at one time with its broadside towards the party by whom it is to be struck, at another edge-wise. When the Kang is placed with its broadside to the party, it is to be pitched at with an ivory dish, when it is placed edge-wise, it is to be struck by the disk propelled on its flat side along the surface of the ground by the force of the middle finger of the right hand acting off the forefinger of the left. A good player can propel the disk in this way with great force and precision. The side having most hits wins. The whole is closed by a feast at the expense of the losers.

The rent paid to the State upon the "purree," which is equivalent to about three of our acres, is nominally fixed at two baskets of rice in the husk, but generally before the year is over, thirteen are exacted. The domestic animals of the Valley of Munnipore are the buffaloe, cow, horse, dog and cat. Ducks, geese and pigeons are pretty generally bred; fowls only by the Mussulman, Loe, and Naga portion of the population. The tiger and wild hog are at times very destructive to human life. Once a year it is usual to fire the jungle. The best time for shooting is just when the deer are attracted by the young shoots which began to sprout, and the tiger by the deer. The Logtak, or great lake, is the resort of wild duck, partridges, quail, snipe, wild geese and teal, and fur-

nishes 26 varieties of fish. It is gradually filling up. The marshes to the South afford a retreat to serpents of a formidable size. In a country in which each family produces nearly all which it consumes, any advancement in the arts can scarcely be expected. But if without other impediments, improvement could take place, it would be repressed under a Government such as that of Munnipore. Under the operation of the laloop, a good artificer works along with a bad one, and receives no more thanks for his work than if it was as bad as that of his less skilful associate. He becomes disgusted, and his only aim is to amass quickly, by his superior intelligence, enough to purchase his release from work. This done, he thinks no more of his trade. Thus all are ever at the rudiments, and no progress is made. The cloths are distinguished for strength rather than fineness, and there is little variety in the pattern. The eating and drinking vessels are chiefly of bell-metal. Except a few roads, allowed to go to ruin, there are no works of public benefit.

The valley contains iron in the form of tintaniferous oxydulated ore. The loss produced by smelting amounts to nearly 50 per cent. Axes, hoes, ploughshares, arrowheads, and blades fixed in a handle called *dãos*, are the chief articles manufactured. The valley is rich in salt springs, which are the property of Government. The money revenue is exceedingly small, the principal item being the compensation, Rupees 6,370 per annum, paid by the British Government for having obliged the Munnipooree Government to give up to the Burmese the territory between the Ningthee River and the base of the Yoma Hills. The remainder consists of tribute in "sale" from the "sale" *Loecs*, of rent of fisheries, transit duties, and export and import duties. The total money revenue may be estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand Rupees. The principal import is the sooparee or betel-nut of which the Munnipoorees consume a great quantity. The traffic in slaves to Burmah has been suppressed by the Political Agent. Coarse cloths are exported. There might be a profitable trade in buffaloes. The valley is favourably situated for commercial purposes, but the system of Government is opposed to the development of commerce. The only coin is of bell-metal.

British Connexion.—Though Munnipore was declared independent by the treaty of Yandabo it was too weak to remain so. Its position, in a military point of view, was too important to allow the Burmese to obtain command of it. Hence we have retained a Political Agent to settle border disputes, and they have been numerous till within the last 25 years, during which

Munnipore has increased in population and wealth. Its advantages of soil and climate are over-balanced however, by the system of Government and religion. We constructed a magnificent road through the mountains from Cachar to the valley, which has increased the commerce with the West. The Shans on the frontier have annually exported for some time buffaloes to the value of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000.

When the stronghold of Hindooism has been attacked, the numerous tribes and nations which dwell on our Eastern frontier will be rescued from mental debasement.

II. HILL TRIBES.

Those in the West are known under the general appellations of Naga and Kookie. In Munnipore they are all embraced in the term Hau. Koupoee, Quoireng, Kongjai, Kamsol, Anal-Nam-fau, Aimole, Kôm, Keireng, Cheeroo, Chôte, Pooroom, Muntuck, Kârum, Murring, Tangkool, Loochoopa, Mow, Muram, Miyang-khang, Gnamei, are the names in use amongst Munnipoorees to distinguish the principal tribes. They were all much more numerous than they are at present. The contrast between the comparatively tall and prominently featured people of the plains and the diminutive, low nosed hill people, is striking. The *Koupoees* occupy the hills between Cachar and the Valley of Munnipore in their whole breadth, a direct distance of about forty miles; and from 25° North latitude, they formerly extended over nearly an equal distance to the South. To them as to all the tribes from Cape Negrais as far north as we know, active feud is the normal state. They congregate in communities, usually of families connected by blood ties. There are no roads; water is generally carried from a distance; the ascents are circuitous. Col. Guthrie, who constructed the Munnipore Road, partly at his own expense, is still remembered with affection by the hill men. They cultivate rice and use wild yams. Rats occasionally devastate the villages in large numbers; the last inroad was 30 years ago and the next was expected in 1859.

The Munnipore State does not interfere with their internal Government. Every village has three hereditary officers, namely Kool-lakpa, Loop-lakpa, and Lumpoo; any officers besides these, are elected. Each village is a small republic, and the rights of person and property are sacredly preserved. The young unmarried men are allowed a certain license. They live in clubs, which the seniors despotically rule. The young women also have their places of resort, and between them and the young men intercourse is quite unrestricted without leading to immorality, which is the exception. A wife is bought at the fixed rate of 7 buffaloes and several agricultural implements.

Run-away matches are occasionally made. The adulterer, when he does not escape, is punished with death, and the family of the adulteress refund the price paid for her and pay her debts. On the death of a wife her husband pays 'mundoo' or a buffalo for her bones. Polygamy is permitted but not largely practised. The Koupooses believe in a supreme creator and in a future state, also in many other deities. They are clean compared with the rest of the hill people.

The *Quoirengs* inhabit all the hills north of the Koupooses, between the high range that skirts the Valley of Munnipore and the Burak, as far as the Angamee tribe, from whose aggression they have suffered much. They are energetic traders. The *Khongjais* or *Kookies* until lately occupied the hills to the south of the Koupooses. They were driven from their hills by tribes better armed than themselves, and are now scattered around the Valley of Munnipore, and thence through the hills to North and South Cachar. They are now migratory. Their villages have not the permanent look of the Koupooses and Quoirengs, nor have they hereditary but powerless chiefs like them. Their chiefs receive a revenue in kind and exact service from their subjects. The salique law rigorously prevails, but the influence of woman is great amongst them. The wives of some of the Rajas manage all the affairs of their villages apparently much to the satisfaction of their people, and widows during their sons' minority, often, without dispute, assume the management of affairs. They are a short sturdy race of men, excellent hunters, great smokers, and inclined to be lazy. The *Kamsol* tribe is really Kookie.

The *Anal*s are like the Kookies in personal appearance. They occupy a large tract in the south east. The want of eye-brows and eye-lashes is amongst this people admired, and the young men, to render themselves attractive, carefully extract them. Aimole, Kom, Koireng, Chote, Pooroom, Muntuk, Karum are all evidently only varieties of the Kookie stock. The *Kom* at one time was a powerful tribe, on the eastern side; the *Murring* seems to connect the tribes of the South with the Tangkool which fuses into the Loohoopa. The *Murring* was not long ago a numerous tribe. It is now represented by nine small villages. Amongst all these tribes the Munnipoorees are spoken of as a younger branch of themselves. The Tangkools are next to the Murrings and, though still numerous, were formerly more flourishing. The *Loohoopas* are the fiercest and one of the most numerous of the tribes around Munnipore. They are a superior race in both war and the arts of peace. West of the Loohoopas are the *Mow* and *Muram* tribes. The next tribe, *Meeyangkhang*, is

composed of nine villages situated to the south of the Murams. It partakes more of the character of Koupooeés than of its northern neighbours. The Meeyangkhang village is celebrated for its fine terraces for cultivation. North of the Mow tribe, and often at feud with it, lies the *Gnamei*, or as it is known in Assam and Cachar, the *Angamee* tribe. These people are known by their blood-thirsty attacks on their weaker neighbours, attacks which attracted the attention of the British Government, and led to ineffectual endeavours for their prevention. Some of the tribe have gone as far as Calcutta in pursuit of trade.

We have no exact information as to the Geological features, mineral resources, and vegetable products of the hill tracts. The country is very fruitful and capable of improvement. The tea plant abounds. Amongst all the hill tribes there is a more or less faint idea of a future life, and of rewards and punishments for virtue or misconduct, but the greatest misconduct is, the forgiveness of an injury; the first virtue, revenge; and the killing of a fellow creature is thought of with as little compunction as would be the killing of a fowl. With the assistance of the arms and ammunition given to Munnipore by the British Government, some of the tribes have been thoroughly, the northern ones partially, reduced, and the attacks of the latter on the bordering Burmese have led to apprehensions of the interruption of the general peace of the Frontier. But the presence in Munnipore of a representative of the British Government, has preserved the peace, and by degrees, through his influence, the tribes have been brought to forego aggressions on Kubbo. The peace of the Frontier, the object of greatest political importance, has been gained, but the philanthropist would desire more, and a strong and honest Government would endeavour to repress the feuds, and ameliorate the condition of the tribes. Major McCulloch concludes;—"Of their improvement, therefore, I see no prospect, unless by a moral regeneration, and that I fear is not to be effected."

The appendices contain a Comparative Vocabulary of the Munniporee, Undro, Sengmai, Chairel, Meeyang, Koupooec Pooeron, Koupooec Songboo, Quoireng, Khoonggoec, Phudang, Koopome, Tukaimee, Muram, Murring, Anal Namfau, Kookie, Burmese and Shan languages, and a Geneological table of the Kookie Kings.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For 1858.

This report, dated 25th May 1859, gives the following statement of Civil Cases depending on 1st January and instituted during 1858, as compared with the previous year:—

			1857	1858
Before Panchayets,	...	...	100	99
Village Moonsiffs,	...	...	26,280	28,577
District Moonsiffs,	...	...	1,46,357	1,62,783
Sudder Ameens, ...	...	...	4,363	4,145
Principal Sudder Ameens,				
Original,	...	...	1,125	1,013
Appeal,...	...	...	2,748	3,783
Assistant Judges				
Appeal,	...	...	664	280
Subordinate Judges				
Original,	...	...	599	919
Appeal,	...	...	2,488	2,006
Civil Judges				
Original,	...	...	809	3,519
Appeal,	...	...	10,462	10,627
Sudder Udalut				
Regular,	...	...	49	50
Appeal, ...	...	...	176	216

Of the whole there were since 1854:—

AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Depending 1st January
Instituted during the year
Total
Decided on merits
Dismissed on default
Adjusted or withdrawn
Otherwise disposed of
Depending 31st December
Decided by European Judges
Do. by Native do.
Do. by Luchayets
Total decided

The original suits were :—

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Connected with land rent, and Revenue	9,234	8,703	9,979	11,217	4,011
Otherwise connected with land ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,939
For Houses or other fixed property	2,137	2,020	2,261	2,647	3,086
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	99,104	94,854	1,00,324	1,12,093	1,14,919
Connected with Caste, Re- ligion, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,154
Total	1,10,475	1,05,577	1,21,564	1,25,957	1,34,575

Of these 42,026 were decided in favour of the Plaintiff and 6,155 of the Defendant.

The average duration of suits was:—

	1857			1858		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Udaltut ... ..	...	3	5	...	3	26
Civil Judges	1	3	27	1	3	27
Subordinate Judges ..	1	5	22	1	3	8
Assistant Judges	2	6	10	1	11	7
Principal Sudder Ameens...	1	1	20	...	11	1
Sudder Ameens ... ..	...	5	14	...	7	29
District Moonsiffs ... ..	...	7	17	...	7	11

The value of suits depending before the Sudder was Rs. 5,10,880; and before other Courts Original, Rs. 1,60,06,468. A sum of Rs. 14,70,883 was depending in appeal. The total was Rs. 1,79,88,231.

CAPITAL OF EACH RAILWAY COMPANY IN INDIA.

TO 1ST AUGUST 1859.

Parliamentary Papers.

This return shews the amount of Capital raised by each railway in India from the commencement of operations to 1st August 1859. The results we summarise.

The Total Amount is £21,800,541-4-9 of which £19,061,097-17 is principal and £2,739,443-7-9 interest. The balance of Principal due from the Government of India at the end of 1858-59 is estimated at £4,189,382-10-4, of which the following are the details:—

BALANCE of PRINCIPAL due to or from each Railway Company, &c.,
30th April 1859.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Due to East Indian	1,769,084	16	6			
Due to Great Indian Peninsula ..	774,409	4	10			
Due to Madras	234,176	0	6			
Due to Sind	618,442	13	1			
Due to Eastern Bengal	354,797	4	0			
Due to Great Southern of India ..	107,452	14	4			
Due to Calcutta and South-East- ern	101,240	16	9			
Due to Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	271,866	4	1			
	£4,231,469	14	1			
Due from Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	42,087	3	9			
TOTAL	£			4,189,382	10	4

Capital raised by Indian Railway Companies &c. to 1st August 1859.

Name.	Since.	Paid into Home Treasury.			Paid into Indian Treasury.			Interest received in England.			Interest received in India.			Disbursements in England.			Disbursements in India.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
East Indian,	1848-49	11,498,034	4	0	283,301	1	6	1,741,105	13	5	39,088	3	0	3,971,614	14	9	56,047,603	14	8
Great Indian Peninsula,	1848-49	4,746,471	8	4	337,390	5	1	675,986	17	6	76,911	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras,	1852-53	3,736,087	19	0	...	...	...	471,737	0	9	...	...	...	1,390,994	1	9	1,877,781	18	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1855-56	1,228,201	15	7	13,955	19	7	102,260	5	9	1,532	5	10	750,259	7	8	387,370	5	9
Sind,	1855-56	1,471,399	16	11	18,925	9	4	114,997	5	11	2,041	16	0	722,521	15	2	169,535	17	8
Eastern Bengal,	1857-58	395,577	4	0	2,247	14	5	19,531	4	2	112	0	0	40,079	13	11	13,750	0	0
Great Southern of India.	1858-59	129,000	0	0	...	...	...	1,993	8	4	...	...	...	32,119	4	3	...	...	...
Calcutta and South Eastern,	1858-59	108,500	0	0	...	...	...	2,346	13	3	...	...	...	15,676	11	11	550	0	0
Madras Irrigation and Canal,	1858-59	353,396	0	0	...	...	...	4,156	5	8	...	...	...	4,215	13	8	...	...	...

HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA.

1857-58.

Parliamentary Papers.

The chief items may be thus summarised.

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.	12,354,234	4	5
Balance on 1st May			
1857, ...	3,041,994	6	2
	15,396,178	10	7

The chief items were:

	£	s.	d.
Bills from India on account of supplies to the public service, ...	38,853	0	11
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the Home Treasury, ...	628,499	2	10
From Her Majesty's Government on account of China Expedition, Persian War, Hong-Kong, Coolie Emigration, Madras Troops at Labuan, and forwarding H. M.'s 10th Hussars, and 12th Lancers from India to the Crimea,	1,729,170	6	4
Four per cent. Debenture Loan Act 21 Vict. c. 3, ...	2,818,173	8	4
Indian Railway Companies ...	2,963,112	15	8
Bonded on Security of East India Bonds,	2,870,000	0	0
	£.	s.	d.
DISBURSEMENTS,	11,044,577	13	7

Balance in favour, 30th

April 1858:

Capital of Exchequer

bills and bonds ... £1,598,900 0 0

Current cash ... 2,752,700 17 0

4,351,600 17 0

£ 15,396,178 10 7

The chief items are. Cost of bullion remitted

to India, ...	£1,031,032	15	4
Dividends on India loan property, ...	82,984	13	1
Indian Railway Companies, ...	1,324,873	3	2
Interest on Railway Capital, ...	655,854	5	11
Military Stores, ...	1,390,543	2	8

Charges on the Revenues of India.

	£	s.	d.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock,	626,859	10	7
Interest on the Home bond debt, ...	159,165	13	8
Her Majesty's Government; payments under the new postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, ...	42,711	0	0
Transport of troops,...	812,778	2	9
Furlough and retired pay to military, marine and officers of the Indian establishments including off-reckonings, ...	717,728	0	2
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to Her Majesty's Government, ...	3,469	9	3
Her Majesty's Paymaster General, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India, ...	1,175,000	0	0
Payments under Act 4, Geo. 4, c. 71. on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India, ...	60,000	0	0
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances,...	50,248	17	6
Ditto ditto annuities of the Madras civil annuity fund of 1818, ...	7,726	17	7
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company,) ...	12,000	0	0

General Charges.

Board of Commissioners for Indian affairs, ...	28,211	1	2
Salaries of Court of Directors, ...	9,958	11	2
Do. of their Secretaries and officers, ...	89,786	7	3
Haileybury net charge, ...	9,651	18	7
Addiscombe do., ...	4,387	17	9
Warley dépôt, ...	120,118	0	11
Passage and outfit of officials from the Commander-in-Chief down to Telegraph Signallers, ...	187,781	18	3
Lord Clive's Fund, for pensions, ...	67,217	14	4
Gratuities to relatives of those killed in Mutinies, ...	14,693	7	7
Postage of Company's Despatches, ...	5,264	17	9
Maintenance of Indian lunatics, ...	6,723	9	2
Law charges, ...	7,604	9	11

The estimated receipts for 1858-59 were £18,249,123 including balance from previous year. The estimated disbursements

were £15,429,724. The Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India on 1st May 1859 were:—

Amount of Debts,	...	...	£20,486,005
Ditto Credits, ...	...	...	6,114,271

Debts in Excess, ... £14,371,734

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their Capital; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

The chief items of the Debts were

Railway Principal,	...	...	4,189,382
Home Bond Debt,		5,029,917	
Bonds issued as security for temporary loans to the like amount,	...	1,970,000	
		—————	6,999,917
Four per cent. debenture loan, Act 21			
Vict. c. 3, capital of the loan,	...	...	7,997,000
Four per cent. debenture loan, Act 22			
Vict. c. 11, deposits on account of this loan,	...	...	113,277

A LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1859.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances
Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and Members of Council	19	£ 28,450
Secretariat Department: consisting of seven officers and clerks	7	4,063
Indian Correspondence Department: consisting of thirty-seven officers and clerks	37	22,875
Military Department: consisting of eleven officers and clerks	11	7,872
Marine and Transport Department: consisting of six officers and clerks	6	3,550
Inspector General of Stores Department: consisting of seven officers and clerks, and seventy-nine examiners of stores, assistant examiners, labourers, &c.	86	10,792

Accountant General's Department: consisting of sixteen officers and clerks	16	7,673
Cashier's Department: consisting of six officers and clerks	6	3,554
Auditor's Department: consisting of seven officers and clerks	7	3,988
Administration, Will, and Bond Department: consisting of three officers and clerks	3	2,206
Searcher of the Records and Statistical Reporters' Department: consisting of five officers and clerks	5	3,166
Writers' Department: consisting of a Superintendent and sixty-one writers	62	15,769
Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Clerk of the Works, Geographer, Librarian, Reporter on the Products of India, Keeper of the Museum, Under Keeper of the Museum, Examining Physician, Examiners of Surgical and Veterinary Instruments	11	4,300
Doorkeepers, office porters, door porters, messengers, &c.	57	6,091
Housekeeper, assistant, and charwomen	10	471
Portion of the establishment retained at the office of the Board of Control in charge of records and papers, two officers and one clerk: messengers, housekeeper, and female servants	12	2,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	355	127,511
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Allowances payable to clerks, writers, and labourers temporarily employed	£	4,366
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Military College: consisting of the Public Examiner and Inspector, Lieutenant Governor, twenty-two professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty non-commissioned staff and public servants	60	£ 9,493
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Military Dépôt at Warley: comprising eight officers and thirty-four non-commissioned staff...	42	4,787

Recruiting Districts: comprising eight officers
and ninety-two non-commissioned staff ... 100 £11,643

The chief Pensions granted during the year were:
General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. (now Lord Clyde),
Commander-in-Chief in India, as a special mark of the
high sense entertained of his services in planning and
conducting the several brilliant and military operations
which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, re-
sulted in the rescue of the garrison of the Residency
at Lucknow and the restoration of the British supre-
macy in that capital and in Oude ... £ 2 000

Major General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., in con-
sideration of the high sense entertained of his services
in the course of his long and brilliant career, and more
particularly those connected with the defence and
final conquest of Lucknow, and with the view of ena-
bling him to maintain the dignity of a baronet, which
Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer up-
on him, granted an annuity, and with continuance to
his eldest son ... 1,000

Sir John Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., Chief Commis-
sioner for the affairs of the Punjaub, in testimony of
the high sense entertained by the East India Company
of his public character and conduct throughout a long
and distinguished career ... 2,000

Sir William Yardley Knight, pension granted by Her
Majesty on his retirement from office as Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, Act
6 Geo. 4, c. 85 ... 1,600

Mr. William Leach, Assistant Secretary to the Com-
missioners for the Affairs of India, granted under Her
Majesty's warrant (53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91), on his
retirement from that office ... 1,305

The total amount of spécial pecuniary grants during the year
to the widows and families of officers killed in action, and to
discharged Sergeants, including the above, was £15,360-11-11.

HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. (*Estimated.*)

For 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Parliamentary Papers.

I.—1858-59.

The RECEIPTS of the Home Treasury of the Government of India for 1858-59, of which the last 3 months are estimated, were ...			£11,667,020
Balance of Cash, 1st May, 1858, ...	...	...	2,752,700
			14,419,720
The DISBURSEMENTS for 1858-59, of which the last 3 months are estimated, were ...			£14,678,806
Cash deficient 30th April, 1859, ...	...	...	259,086

II.—1859-60.

As the receipts from the several Railway and other guaranteed Companies were expected to equal the payments to be made to them, the amounts are not given in the estimate.

The estimated RECEIPTS are ...	...	£1,694,900
The estimated DISBURSEMENTS, including the estimated deficit of the previous year, are ...	...	7,410,766

Estimated deficit on 30th April, 1860,	5,715,866
--	-----	-----------

The amount of the GUARANTEE FUND of the East India Company in March 1859 in consolidated 3 per cent. annuities and reduced 3 per cent. annuities, was £4,917,035, which cost £4,496,863. In 1859, when the Fund shall become applicable to the redemption of the capital stock of the Company, on the assumption that during the remainder of the Period for which such Fund is to accumulate, the Average Price of the Public Stocks will be the same as that which has prevailed since the same was first created, the amount will be £13,052,529 at a cost of £11,935,865.

THE AMOUNT of INTEREST payable in <i>England</i> on Debt incurred since 1st May 1857 is ...	...	£457,664
THE AMOUNT of INTEREST payable in <i>India</i> on Debt incurred there since the 1st May 1857, deducting therefrom the Interest of 4 per Cent. Stock subscribed to the Loan, and cancelled, is ...	...	527,257

The BALANCE in the <i>Home</i> Treasury on the 1st March 1859, including investments of Cash in Government Securities, and exclud- ing the net amount of Deposits (partly esti- mated) on account of Public Works guaran- teed, was	... ..	£1,101,361
The BALANCES in the <i>Indian</i> Treasuries on 1st May 1858 counting the Rupee at 2s., were ...		14,404,964

CANAL CONSERVANCY IN HYDRABAD.

For 1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. I. New Series.

This is the fourth annual report which has been issued by Mr. Beatty, C. E., the Assistant Collector for canals in the Hyderabad Collectorate. He gives a description of the general system pursued in the conservancy department.

The sanctioned permanent establishment consists of one assistant collector, five canal surveyors, four apprentices, five suzawalkars, one writer, four moonshees, and six tindals. In the cold season a temporary establishment of from 8 to 9 suzawalkars on Rs. 30 a month, a large number of maistrees, and a few extra moonshees, is maintained. One moonshee is attached to each kardar, and takes copies of the measurements by the canal surveyors and suzawalkars. There are 5 divisions in the collectorate, four of which are under the immediate superintendence of European canal surveyors. They proceed to their districts about 1st November. But it is difficult to procure experienced men. To remedy this, the salaries should be raised from Rs. 150 to 200 a month with allowances. The canal surveyors measure the main canals, the suzawalkars the minor ones, under their supervision. Each surveyor furnishes to the collector of canals and to the Deputy Collector of the district a digest and progress report weekly. In addition to these duties, the canal surveyors are bound to superintend all works connected with canal clearances, formation and repairing of bunds, and building of sluices, &c.; and also to see that the sum sanctioned for each work is expended in the most judicious manner. All irrigational works are performed by contract. The contracts are issued by the Deputy Collectors; and to them the contractors are responsible. Thus all possible measures are taken to prevent fraud and speculation.

During the year the 4 European surveyors made surveys of the latter portion of the Gaja, and a longitudinal section of the Shahwah Muggrobi; the length of which is 19.41 miles, the Gulloowah, and two of its branches; and also a portion of the Gulloo. The quantity far exceeded that done during the former season; and considerably more than double that during the first season of the existence of the department. It amounted to 161,363,000 cubic feet; while the total number of men employed only exceeded by about four hundred thousand, the number employed during the first season; showing how much the canal diggers had improved as workmen. The amount paid for labour was Rs. 251,993, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 1.9, or 11 annas more than in 1854-55 and 2 annas 9 pie more than in the previous year; and the proportion of charge due to superintendence was 11.09, while in the previous year it was 16.79. The total number of canals cleared was 342, out of 419 on the present Government list; and the total number of miles cleared, 1,220, out of a total length of 2,913.

The principal works executed were;—the new mouth (nearly two miles in length), which was cut to the Dadwah; the improvements at the mouth of the Phoolallee; and the thorough clearance of the Meerwah and Gharree commenced but not half completed. The last is described as a work extending over a distance of about 40 miles. The clearance saved from total destruction, the whole of the cultivation on the Meerwah, which would otherwise have been swamped. The water in the Gharree reached land dry for a century. A work was completed on the Surfrazwah also, with a view to the restoration of the canal.

Tabular statements are given to shew the remunerative character of canal clearances. In the 3d season from the establishment of the department, the revenue was increased by Rs. 1,75,000. Though the canal expenditure also increased, there was a clear increase in the 3d season over the 1st, of nearly Rs. 44,000. The general results of the department since its organization are thus enumerated. A map of the canals has been produced and a large amount of statistical information collected. The canal diggers, as a body, are so much improved, that on an average each labourer now performs daily about one-third more work than they had been in the habit of doing formerly; or, in other words, two men now do the same amount of work that required three men to do four years ago. Some of the principal canals, which either had fallen, or were falling, into a state of ruin, have not only been completely restored, but, in some instances, the revenue derived has been increas-

ed manifold in excess of what it was ever known to be. The condition of the canal digger has been so much improved, that he is now in a position to earn from two to four annas per diem in place of five pies as formerly. The actual quantity of work done in canal clearances is fully *double* that performed during seasons prior to the introduction of the present system. . The general condition of the canals has been, and is being, year by year, greatly improved. And, finally, the revenue of lands watered by canals, has been increased one and three quarters lacs of Rupees.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF MADRAS.

For 1858-59.

The total trade of Madras, by sea, in the official year 1858 59, reached the value of Rs. 8,48,49,334. . In 1857-58 it was Rs. 9,62,81,797, shewing a *decrease* for the year under report of Rs. 1,14,35,463. As the report consists merely of a series of tabular statements, no reason for the decrease is assigned. The following comparative statement shews the details :—

Comparative Statement of External Commerce by Sea during the official year 1858-59.

	Private Trade.			On account of Government.			Grand Total.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Stores, &c.	Treasure.	Total.	
1857-58.							
Imports	...	Co.'s Rs. 2,22,55,165	Co.'s Rs. 1,86,23,162	Co.'s Rs. 4,09,11,527	Co.'s Rs. 23,97,288	Co.'s Rs. 23,97,288	Co.'s Rs. 4,33,08,615
Exports	...	4,01,10,995	91,29,936	4,92,40,931	2,54,166	25,70,930	29,25,096
Re-Exports	...	9,10,135	...	9,10,135	...	...	9,10,155
Total	...	6,33,09,315	2,77,53,098	9,10,62,413	26,51,454	25,70,930	52,22,384
1858-59.							
Imports	...	2,69,71,811	1,39,92,897	4,09,64,708	23,36,597	3,03,310	26,39,907
Exports	...	3,36,99,791	56,61,731	3,93,61,522	1,00,016	66,805	1,66,821
Re-Exports	...	17,16,376	...	17,16,376	...	...	17,16,376
Total	...	6,23,87,978	1,96,54,628	8,20,42,606	24,36,613	3,70,115	28,06,728
Decrease	...	9,21,337	80,98,470	90,19,807	2,14,841	22,00,815	24,15,656
							1,14,35,463

From this it is evident that the decrease is chiefly in the imports and exports on account of Government; and, in the Private Trade, chiefly in Treasure. The actual decrease in merchandise is Rs. 9,21,337.

Trade with the UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports	...	...	...	Rs. 1,80,42,868
Exports	...	...	...	2,08,361

Of the *Imports* the chief items were the following :—

Gold and Silver Lace and Thread	...	...	1,91,686
Millinery	...	...	8,65,705
Wearing Apparel	...	...	1,56,574
Do. Military	...	...	3,32,245
Books and Stationery.	{ Books—British	...	1,21,156
	{ Do. Foreign	...	327
	{ Prints and Engravings	...	3,278
	{ Stationery	...	2,08,272
Cotton Goods.	{ Twist and Yarn—British	...	23,36,728
	{ Do. Foreign	...	2,078
	{ Thread	...	22,674
	{ Piece Goods—Dyed	...	1,59,282
	{ Do. Printed	...	5,19,766
Glassware.	{ Do. Plain	...	11,04,520
	{ Bottles	...	3,406
Jewellery.	{ Other Sorts	...	1,00,498
	{ Clocks and Watches	...	39,619
	{ Coral	...	1,83,150
Machinery	{ Other Sorts	...	60,702
	{ Hardware	...	1,36,831
Malt Liquors	...	...	4,81,914
Do. on Government Account	...	...	55,460
Manufactured Metals.	{ Silver Plate	...	1,65,484
	{ Types—Printing	...	10,956
	{ ...	...	20,755

Metals.	Copper.	Bolt and Ingot	...	Rs.	43,904
		Sheet	...	...	1,80,227
		Sheathing	...	...	20,237
		Slabs and Tiles	...	...	4,917
		Bar and Bolt	...	...	3,85,236
	Iron.	Hoop	...	...	17,054
		Nails	...	...	8,632
		Rails	...	...	1,52,014
		Rod	...	...	16,429
		Sheet	...	...	34,622
		Screws	...	...	...
		Sweedish	...	...	5,523
		Wire	...	...	6,089
	Steel	...	...	...	31,808
	Spelter	...	...	...	75,262
	Tin Plates	...	...	...	27,070
	Lead Pig	...	...	...	5,806
	do. Sheet	...	...	...	9,201
	Brass Sheet	...	...	...	4,621
	do. Wire	...	...	...	6,764
	Yellow Metal	...	...	...	18,436
	Do. Sheathing	...	...	...	7,770
	Quicksilver	...	...	...	7,905
	Other Sorts	...	...	...	1,380
	Oilman's Stores	...	...	...	1,23,941
	Photographic Apparatus	...	...	...	11,878
	Do. Chemicals	...	...	...	1,250
	Pictures and Portraits	...	...	...	4,951
	Railway Materials	...	...	...	7,99,966
	Saddlery	...	...	...	53,300
	Shoe Blacking	...	...	...	4,642
	Soap	...	...	...	12,041
	Spectacles	...	...	...	2,616
	Spirits.	Brandy	...	...	1,46,740
		Gin	...	...	73,386
		Rum	...	...	1,193
		Whiskey	...	...	8,028
		Other Sorts	...	...	10,733
	Tea	...	...	...	865
	Tobacco.	Manufactured	...	...	4,480
		Unmanufactured	...	...	1,415
	Toys	...	...	...	19,490
	Trunks and Boxes	...	...	...	5,773
	Umbrellas	...	...	...	5,853
	Wax and Wax Candles	...	...	...	13,864

	{ Cape ...	...	Rs. 3,158
	{ Champaigne ...	...	77,228
	{ Claret—English ...	...	14,355
	{ Do. French ...	...	1,446
	{ Ginger ...	...	20,628
	{ Hock ...	...	4,459
Wines.	{ Lisbon ...	...	1,540
	{ Madeira ...	...	16,450
	{ Marscella ...	...	1,938
	{ Moselle ...	...	7,938
	{ Port ...	...	1,67,431
	{ Sherry ...	...	2,67,254
	{ Other Sorts ...	...	18,568
Wool	...	...	1,245
Worsted Yarn	...	...	4,159
	{ Alpaca ...	...	16,102
	{ Army Cloth ...	...	...
	{ Blankets ...	...	15,257
	{ Blue Cloth ...	...	6,488
	{ Broad Cloth ...	...	36,377
	{ Bunting ...	...	6,704
	{ Carpets ...	...	6,241
	{ Carriage Cloth ...	...	3,019
	{ Circassian Cloth ...	...	2,471
	{ Coburg ...	...	552
	{ Crinson Cloth ...	...	...
Woollens.	{ Doe Skins ...	...	10,096
	{ Filter Cloth ...	...	900
	{ Flannel ...	...	56,314
	{ Gambroons ...	...	1,901
	{ Medium Cloth ...	...	1,319
	{ Merino ...	...	1,368
	{ Orleans ...	...	2,800
	{ Scarlet Cloth ...	...	15,188
	{ Serge ...	...	3,414
	{ Shawls ...	...	9,848
	{ Tweeds ...	...	9,696
	{ Other Sorts ...	...	29,781
Sundries	...	...	91,870
Treasure.	{ Gold ...	...	5,89,930
	{ Silver ...	...	47,30,537
Of the <i>Exports</i> the chief items were the following :			
Coffee	3,37,018
Cotton Wool	9,06,942
Drugs.	{ Myrabolanes	4,637
	{ Senna	42,134

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Trade with AMERICA.

Imports Rs. 2,28,410

Exports 7,425

The import trade shews an increase over the previous year of Rs.
1,29,560.

The chief imports were :—

Horses	...	...	...	Rs. 54,000
Piece Goods	...	...	...	44,333
Ice	...	...	...	50,000
Clocks and Watches	...	...	...	6,780

Timber	...	...	...	Rs. 14,681
Raw Tobacco	...	...	...	13,090

The only *exports* were:—

Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	...	5,989
Sundries	...	...	...	1,436
The Export Trade shews a decrease, in Sugar, of	...	...	...	46,066

Trade with ARABIAN GULF.

Imports	...	...	...	Rs. 1,28,701
Exports	...	...	...	7,85,452
Re-Exports	...	...	...	796

The chief *Imports* were dates, the chief *Exports* Coffee, Rice, Spices, Timber, and Dyes.

Trade with CEYLON.

Imports	...	...	...	48,84,936
Exports	...	...	...	56,29,129
Re-Exports	...	...	...	96,731

The chief *Imports* were:—

Cotton Goods.	{	Twist and Yarn—British	...	...	1,73,980
		Do. Foreign	...	...	5,605
		Thread	...	...	...
		Piece Goods—Dyed	...	...	5,291
		Do. Printed	...	...	2,433
Fruits & Nuts.	{	Do. Plain	...	...	6,62,054
		Betel Nut—Boiled	...	...	46,957
		Do. Raw	...	...	2,12,058
		Cocoanuts	...	...	13,794
		Do. Kernels	...	...	51,130
Military Stores—On Government account					...	3,33,813
Precious Stones—Pearls					...	5,625
Timber and Planks					...	1,78,797

The chief *Exports* were:—

Bones	...	...	...	10,103
Cattle.	{	Bullocks	...	67,104
		Horses	...	7,149
		Sheep	...	48,312
Coffee	...	...	...	6,106
Cotton Wool	...	...	...	2,28,872
Grain.	{	Dholl	...	11,559
		Horse Gram	...	33,773
		Menoomooloo	...	6,622
		Paddy	...	2,95,023
		Pease	...	20,237
		Peassaloo	...	26,067
		Rice	...	22,72,059
		Sanagaloo	...	35,823
		Wheat	...	1,09,668
Other Sorts	...	3,968		

Gunnies and Gunny Bags	...	Rs.	5,707
Spices. { Chillies	...	...	57,529
{ Ginger	...	...	2,157
{ Pepper	...	...	13,842
Sugar	...	...	10,019
Tobacco. { Manufactured	...	...	1,856
{ Unmanufactured	...	...	3,102
Trade with CHINA.			
Imports	...	Rs.	1,33,056
Exports	...	...	5,26,566
The Imports were:—			
Porcelain and Earthenware	...	...	5,895
Confectionery	...	...	6,091
Tea	...	...	1,00,938
Sundries	...	...	20,132
The Exports were:—			
Cotton Wool	...	...	5,03,496
Rice	...	...	22,300
Trade with FRANCE.			
Imports	...	Rs.	7,27,952
Exports	...	...	24,91,060
Re-Exports	...	...	9,877
The chief Imports were:—			
Books and Stationery	...	...	1,45,131
Corks	...	...	15,034
Perfumery. { Eau-de-Cologne	...	...	3,054
{ Lavender	...	...	2,417
Spirits—Brandy	...	...	2,96,450
{ Champaigne	...	...	16,796
Wines. { Cherry Brandy	...	...	...
{ Claret French	...	...	50,475
{ Other Sorts	...	...	4,831
Treasure—Silver	...	...	1,24,065
The chief Exports were:—			
Coffee	...	...	1,93,375
Cotton—Wool	...	...	3,34,110
Dyes. { Indigo	...	...	2,73,326
{ Turmeric	...	...	609
Grain. { Rice	...	...	1,31,644
{ Sanagaloo	...	...	...
Hides. { Tanned	...	...	12,016
{ Untanned	...	...	22,740
Precious Stones—Carbuncle	...	...	10,000
Saltpetre	...	...	32,461
Seed—Gingely Oil	...	...	14,17,556
Trade with MALDIVES			
	...	Rs.	12,918

Trade with	LACCADIVES	...	...	Rs.	63,434
"	"	MAURITIUS.			
	Imports		Rs.	2,87,536	
	Exports			8,73,689	
	Re-Exports			8,064	
					Rs. 11,69,289
Trade with	NEW SOUTH WALES.				
	Imports			1,91,840	
	Exports			58,672	2,50,512
The chief	Imports	were	Horses		1,58,000
Trade with	PENANG, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.				
	Imports			11,50,968	
	Exports			6,20,681	
	Re-Exports			35,339	
					18,06,988
Trade with	PERSIAN GULF.				
	Imports (chiefly horses)			3,58,658	
	Exports (chiefly Rice and Coffee)			1,61,261	
					5,22,922
Trade with	SUMATRA	...	...	Rs.	25,096
"	"	TURKEY	...	...	4,05,818
"	"	ARACAN	...	...	3,40,356
"	"	BALASORE (Imports only)	..	...	62,989
"	"	BASSEIN	...	...	66,531
"	"	BOMBAY.			
	Imports			1,03,48,993	
	Exports			80,52,131	
	Re-Exports			2,81,533	
					1,86,82,660
The chief	Imports	were :—			
		Twist and Yarn—British	...	...	2,70,214
		Do. Foreign	...	...	5,173
		Thread	...	...	4,363
Cotton-Goods.		Piece Goods—Dyed	...	...	5,11,046
		Do. Printed	...	...	42,588
		Do. Plain	...	...	9,59,066
Grain.	{	Paddy	...	...	2,13,859
		Rice	...	...	9,444
		Wheat	...	...	48,940
Gunnies and Gunny Bags			...	...	1,23,974
Metal.	{	Sheet Copper	...	...	3,88,499
		China-Cash	...	...	93,930
Salt.	{	On Government Account	...	...	2,32,068
		On Private do.	...	...	1,131
Treasure.	{	Gold	...	...	2,79,861
		Silver	...	...	41,75,671
The chief	Exports	were :—			
Cotton Wool			...	...	30,85,957

Fruits and Nuts.	{	Betel Nut—Boiled	...	...	Rs.	1,75,170
		Do. Raw	...	...	...	1,85,621
		Cocoanuts	...	...	...	2,28,563
		Do. Kernels	...	...	...	3,20,976
		Other Sorts	...	...	...	1,656
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1,69,219
Iron Pig	...	...	...	...	...	36,378
Coir and Coir Rope	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,695
Precious Stones—Pearls	...	...	...	...	...	75,300
Seeds.	{	Agseh	...	...	...	2,65,258
		Croton	...	...	...	1,484
		Gingely	...	...	...	13,478
Spices.	{	Cardamums	...	...	...	2,93,498
		Pepper	...	...	...	5,12,588
Timber and Planks.	{	Poon	...	...	...	16,928
		Teak— On Govt. Account	...	...	...	26,016
		Do. On Private do.	...	...	...	1,84,653
Woods.	{	Jungle	...	...	...	1,56,155
		Sandal	...	...	...	1,47,513

Trade with CALCUTTA.

Imports	...	...	37,37,324
Exports	...	...	68,12,342
Re-Exports	...	...	7,27,673

 1,13,07,339
The chief *Imports* were :—

Cotton Goods.	{	Twist and Yarn—British	...	...	5,77,965
		Thread	...	...	3,081
		Piece Goods—Dyed	...	...	57,334
		Do. Printed	...	...	2,111
		Do. Plain	...	...	2,12,052
Cow Tails	...	...	...	...	34,935
Rice	...	...	...	...	3,74,259
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	...	...	...	...	3,46,539
Precious Stones.	{	Diamonds	...	...	10,300
		Pearls	...	...	2,000
		Rubies	...	...	58,050
		Other Sorts	...	...	1,550
Silk.	{	Raw—British	...	...	5,08,705
		Thread	...	...	23,590
Treasure.	{	Gold	...	...	3,48,106
		Silver	...	...	1,80,995

The chief *Exports* were :—

Chanks	...	...	...	...	1,31,019
Coffee	...	...	...	...	82,171
Cotton Wool	...	...	...	...	10,13,584

Cotton Goods.	{	Piece Goods—Dyed	...	...	Rs. 18,020
		Do. Plain	...	...	4,20,552
		Do. Printed	...	...	2,000
Hides.	{	Tanned	...	...	2,33,436
		Untanned	...	...	4,54,422
Salt.	{	On Government Account	...	...	6,113
		On Private do.	...	...	87,064
Saltpetre	{	...	...	...	779
Seeds.	{	Indigo Seeds	...	...	25,786
		Lamp Oil	...	...	2,47,233
Pepper	{	...	...	...	2,77,931
Tobacco.	{	Manufactured	...	...	20,702
		Unmanufactured	...	...	21,715
Treasure—Silver	{	...	...	...	35,36,050

The rest of the Trade was with

Coccan	...	...	...	Rs. 6,13,408
Cutch	...	...	...	4,18,310
Goa	...	...	...	1,92,475

Indian French Ports

Imports	...	5,11,355		
Exports	...	7,45,844		
Re-Exports	...	1,43,861		
				14,01,000
Moulmein	...	...	...	9,95,572

Rangoon

Imports...	...	...	3,27,765	
Exports ...	...	...	3,02,527	
Re-Exports	...	...	1,19,523	
				7,49,815
Sind	...	...	...	3,92,666
Travancore	...	...	...	6,52,038

The following shews the value of Imports and Exports by Sea into each Zillah.

	Imports	Exports.	Re-Exports
Ganjam	1,13,916	9,02,892	.....
Vizagapatam	4,88,522	27,26,380	21,001
Rajahmundry	5,47,698	23,76,631	7,100
Masulipatam	1,82,670	2,32,294	.....
Guntoor	.....	31,605	.....
Nellore (Treasure)	495	92,977	.....
Fort St. George	2,72,34,621	1,58,35,040	12,77,336
South Arcot	1,81,893	5,31,633	500
Tanjore	19,85,582	22,69,710	16,121
Madura	1,65,352	3,98,619	19,188
Tinnevely	10,85,650	24,48,579	98,822
Malabar	59,21,229	52,02,766	2,74,927
Canara	56,96,986	64,79,197	1,381

The following shews the ships and tonnage which arrived at the Madras ports from ports not subject to the Madras Presidency and which departed from the Madras ports to external ports :—

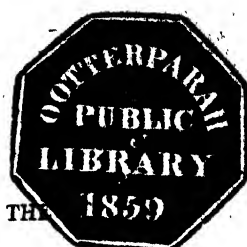
			Arrivals. Tonnage.		Departures. Tonnage.	
Ganjam	...	...	39	10,530	79	30,493
Vizagapatam	...	...	34	11,452	108	39,157
Rajahmundry	...	...	127	36,806	222	68,650
Masulipatam	...	...	14	2,170	30	6,580
Nellore	...	...	31	3,777	43	5,471
Fort St. George	...	...	644	2,59,560	549	2,30,191
South Arcot	...	...	131	11,380	139	14,977
Tanjore	...	...	400	47,101	548	58,812
Madura,	...	...	819	32,177	1,077	40,163
Tinnevelly	...	...	476	36,985	464	36,325
Malabar	...	...	2,102	1,50,393	2,167	1,49,678
Canara	...	...	1,701	59,261	1,904	72,396

The total amounted to

Arrivals	...	6,518	Tonnage	...	6,61,532
Departures	...	7,330	,	...	7,52,896

Of the Arrivals 103 were steamers under British colours, 1,411 ships under British colours, 150 under French, 7 under American, 7 under Arab, 3 under Dutch, 6 under Hamburgh and 1 under Swedish, or 1,688 square rigged in all. There were 4,830 native craft, of which 3,637 were under British colours, 161 under Arab, 70 under Cutch, 2 under French, 201 under Portuguese, and 759 under native colours.

Of the Departures 111 were British steamers, 1,558 ships under British, 198 under French, 8 under American, 11 under Arab, 1 under Bremen, 2 under Danish, 6 under Dutch, 3 under Hamburgh, 1 under Norwegian, 2 under Belgium, 1 under Portuguese, 1 under Sardinian, and 1 under Swedish colours, or 1,904 square rigged. Of the 5,420 native craft, 3,775 were under British, 168 under Arab, 144 under Cutch, 3 under French, 224 under Portuguese, and 1,112 under native colours.



ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

EDUCATION IN ETAWAH.

For 1856-57-58.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

THE report for 1856, and that for 1857 and 1858, were given in by Mr. A. O. Hume, the Collector, the former on 21st January 1857, and the latter on 25th January 1859.

I.—1856.

Hulgabundee Schools.—In February 1856 Mr. Hume received demi-official permission to attempt the establishment of Elementary Free Schools, to be supported by a voluntary cess, contributed by the landed proprietors. After considerable opposition overcome by argument and perseverance, a large majority of the Zemindars of pergunnah Etawah, at a public meeting, formally consented to the levy of a cess, and paid the first instalment of their subscription. On 1st April 32 schools were opened in the more important villages. The system spread to Phuppoond, Oreyrab, Beylah, Beebamow and Lucknah in which schools were opened shortly after. In 8 months the system was at work over the whole district. The following shews how few Zemindars were opposed to it :—

PERGUNNAHS.		No. of Mehals.	No. of Mouzahs.	Population.	Summa on 1st January 1857.	No. of Mehals for which Ekrannamahs have been publicly attested.	Summa of ditto.	No. of Mehals in which Ekrannamahs filed not yet attested.	Summa of ditto.	No. of Mehals in which Ekrannamahs not filed.	Summa of ditto.
Etawah, ... ..	...	306	285	1,04,585	1,92,894	304½	1,91,559	0	0	1½	1,334
Phuppoond, ... ..	...	278	238	76,841	1,55,924	274	1,82,865	2	1,700	2	1,359
Oreyrah, ... ..	...	326	295	90,941	1,98,294	322	1,97,016	0	0	4	1,278
Beylah, ... ..	...	293	249	98,163	2,08,038	292	2,07,916	0	0	1	152
Beebamow, (that portion to be retained,) ... ..	...	79	65	37,203	63,687	77	61,487	0	0	2	2,200
Lucknah, ... ..	...	242	192	80,585	1,56,461	242	1,56,461	0	0	0	0
Rowayn, ... ..	...	177	171	64,409	1,51,398	176½	1,50,095	½	1,300	0	0
Total, ... ..	...	1,701	1,495	5,52,929	11,56,726	1,688½	11,47,403	2½	3,000	10½	6,323

It is not easy to determine how many were animated by the desire of pleasing the Collector or of escaping from an unpopular minority. The results of the year's labours are seen in the following:—

PERGUNNAHS.	Number of Mouzahs.	Number of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the School lists on the 1st January 1857.	No. of Pupils ac- tually present in the Schools on 1st Janu- ary.
Etawah, ...	285	32	803	789
Phuppoond, ...	238	26	609	588
Oreyrah, ...	295	2	934	785
Beylah, ...	249	36	1,145	1,118
Beebamow, ...	65	9	247	247
Lucknah, ...	192	23	857	857
Rowayn, ...	171	23	589	589
Total, ...	1,495	181	5,186	4,973

Several of the Tehsheel-dars and native gentry aided effectively in promoting the system. The average number of pupils at each of the 181 schools, was nearly 29. Of the whole schools, 47 were attended by less than 20 pupils, 77 by from 20 to 30, 33 by from 30 to 40, 14 by from 40 to 50, 5 by from 50 to 60, 2 by from 60 to 70, 2 by from 70 to 90, and 1 by more than 100. Of the three grades of masters 8 received each 6 rupees, 39 received Rs. 5, and 134 received Rs. 4 a month. Many of the masters were unsuited for the duties, a few were able men. 38 of the masters had not yet attained their twentieth year, 83 were between 20 and 25, 31 between 25 and 30, and only 29 were above 30 years of age. Thirty-four taught Persian, Oordoo and Nagree, besides arithmetic and surveying with the plane table, eleven the same, omitting Persian, while 136 only qualified in Hindce, arithmetic and surveying. Twenty-five were educated at home, 109 in the *Government Schools of the district*, and 47 in the *Government Schools of other districts*. They were chiefly Hindoos; there were Brahmins 60, Bunyahs 17, Kayuts 93, one *Aheer*. Of the 5,186 children on the rolls on 1st January 1857, only 2 were girls. The relative ages of the boys were:—

Less than 6 years old.	Between 6 & 10 years of age.	Between 10 & 12 years of age.	Between 12 & 14 years of age.	Above 14 years of age.
216	2,303	1,140	816	711

The annual income of the Educational Fund was Rs. 11,474 and the appropriations were

For Teachers' Salaries,	...	...	...	9,348
For 8 Scholarships of 2 Rs. each,	...	...	...	576
To Central School, ...	...	...	...	240

Rs. 10,164

The surplus of Rs. 1300 was available for School houses and furniture.

Government and Private Schools.—There were 7 Government Tesheelee Schools in Etawah besides the Hulqabundee Schools. In those there were 9 Teachers, drawing a salary of Rs. 74 per mensem. The School lists on the 1st of January contained the names of 417 boys, and 401 were actually in attendance on that day. As to attainments, the boys of the Tesheelee Schools were before those of the Hulqabundee. In 181 Hulqabundee Schools, 5,186 boys were taught for Rs. 779, or about Rs. 0-2-5. per boy. While in 7 Government Schools, 417 boys were taught for Rs. 74, or about Rs. 0-2-10 per boy. As fees were taken in the latter, the education was also cheaper. Of private Schools, the district contained 77, the aggregate salary of whose Teachers during December was Rs. 303-3-4, being on an average about Rs. 4 per man. The lists of these Schools showed 802 Scholars, but there were actually present only 675 on the 1st of January. The education imparted at these Schools was generally most objectionable. To create a higher School, intermediate between the village Schools and the Agra College, Mr. Hume opened a Central English and Vernacular School on 1st August 1856. It proved nearly self-supporting. At the end of the year it contained 104 boys, paying mostly high fees; the Tesheelee School of Etawah contained 112; while the 29 Private Schools of the town had 373. During the last fifteen days of December 1856, out of a total population of 5,52,727, 6,403 boys and 2 girls attended one or other of the Schools of the district.

II.—1857 and 1858.

Hulqabundee Schools.—The Rebellion failed to obliterate the Hulqabundee Schools in Etawah. Some remained open throughout, and on its conclusion in October 1858 all were filled. On 1st May 1857, the attendance exceeded 7,000 and was very regular. Vast numbers of the children's fathers attended the public examinations in March and April. On the close of the rebellion transfers of villages took place in the various districts, which thus affected Etawah and the cess paid:—

Year.	Number of Mehals.	Number of Mouzahs.	Population.	No. of Mehals, whose Zemindars consented to pay the cess.	Summa of the cess paying Mehals	No. of Mehals, whose Zemindars did not consent to pay the cess.	Summa of Mehals, not paying the cess.
1st January 1857	1,701	1,495	5,52,727	1,690½	11,50,403	10½	6,323
1st January 1859	1,807	1,522	5,39,904	1,713½	11,92,333	93½	39,078

A large number of the newly transferred Zemindars did not pay. No force was used, not one petition was presented expressing dissatisfaction with the measure. Of those who did subscribe not one-fourth cordially approved of the scheme, though the proportion is increasing, one-half were indifferent, and the remainder secretly hostile to all education. The following figures shew that the rebellion affected the schools 1st in lessening the numbers and proportional attendance, for Feroze Shah swept through Etawah with fire and sword and parents would not trust their children out of their sight;—2nd that the decrease took place in the number of infant scholars:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on the School lists.	No. of Scholars actually present.
On the 1st January 1857, there were ... }	181	5,186	4,973
On the 1st January 1859, there were ... }	182	4,734	3,702

	Scholars less than 10 years of Age.	Scholars above 10 years of Age.
On the 1st January 1857, there were ... }	2,519	2,667
On the 1st January 1859, there were ... }	1,972	2,762

Though the dominant castes furnished the greatest number of Scholars, there was an increase on the lower castes :—

	Year.	Kayuth.	Brahmin.	Sonar.	Mahajan.	Carpenter Iron Smith.	Telce.	Thakoor.	Gunya.	Aheer.	Bhoojce.	Kachee.	Barber.	Bhat.	Lochee.	Tailor.	Tumlee.	Sudree.	Kombar.	Barce.	Koormee.	Kahar.	Mussulman.
1857	148	1799	125	345	99	73	892	602	87	55	47	105	5	43	27	7	4	3	23	7	46	188	&c.
1859	481	1605	163	336	91	64	660	568	88	57	43	93	53	44	25	20	29	17	27	27	26	166	&c.

Thus, though in 1859 the numbers of each caste should be about 9 per cent. less than in 1857, the Thakoors lost some 26 per cent., while the Kayuths, Sonars, Mahajuns, Bhâts, Tumolees, Koormees, &c., greatly increased, and none of the low castes, except the Kahars, diminished disproportionally. As further

evidence of the increased readiness of the lower classes to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded them, the numbers of sons of Cultivators, Zemindars, Officials, &c., attending the Schools in each year, were as follows:—

Year.	No. of sons of Cultivators.	No. of sons of Zemindars.	No. of sons of Officials.	No. of sons of Artizans.
In 1857	1,631	1,342	366	373
In 1859	1,932	758	283	966

The Zemindars and Government Officials are the classes which load their children with ornaments, and in troublous times fear to let them go from home.

Mr. Hume thus sums up the progress and attainments of the boys. They “are kept out of mischief, are taught at any rate from good books, out of which they can learn no harm, but that I fear is all: few at the present time can do more than read and write Hindee with difficulty, and do the *simplest* sums in Arithmetic. Many, who have been months at School, cannot even do that. They *are* boys, it is true, but certainly not above 10 per cent. of the Scholars, who have learnt to read and write Hindee or Oordoo fluently and well, and who have made considerable progress in Mathematics, but these are the exceptions in too many cases. The Masters are ill qualified or inefficient, and too often now parents detain their children at home for weeks at a time to aid them in their labours.” If the parents feel that education pays by opening situations to their boys, they will value it more.

During the Rebellion some of the teachers were Mr. Hume’s most reliable news-writers. Not one master or pupil was found joining, aiding or abetting the rebels. The ages of the 185 teachers were:—

Year.	Between 15 and 20 years of Age.	Between 20 and 25 years of Age.	Between 25 and 30 years of Age.	Above 30 years of Age.
In 1857, there were	38	83	31	29
In 1859, ditto ...	49	76	40	20

Their castes were

Year.	Kayū.	Bunya.	Brahmin.	Bhāt.	Mussulman.	Mahajun.	Kheytree.	Tailor.	Aheer.	Thakoor.
There were in 1857 ...	95	17	60	0	8	0	0	0	1	0
In 1859, ditto ...	104	13	54	2	7	1	1	1	1	1

Seven received 6 rupees, 33 received 5 and 145 received 4 Rs. a month. No special buildings were provided for the Schools, but for the 50 which were attended by 30 boys and upwards, houses will soon be built. The income was Rs. 11,923 per annum. The salaries of the Teachers, including miscellaneous expenses, may be calculated at Rs. 10,000, leaving a margin of nearly Rs. 2,000 per annum for the construction of School-houses. These, with the assistance that most of the Zemindars are willing to give in the way of providing sites, timber, &c., may generally be built for Rs. 100 to 150 each. The Central English School was injured by the appointment of its Head Master to a Deputy Inspectorship. It declined from 104 to 54 pupils in January 1859.

Government and Private Schools.—The number was not affected, but the attendance declined from 401 to 297. The progress made by the boys was much greater than in the Hulqabundee Schools. A great falling off was observable in the Private Schools. In 1857, there were 77 Schools, attended by 802 Scholars;

while in 1859 there were only 49 Schools, attended by 499 Scholars. They should be all closed. All that is taught is the reading of obscene Persian books and a smattering of Arabic. The pupils cannot read or write their native language even decently.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

1858-59.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

Dr. G. R. Playfair, Superintendent, reports on the 25th April 1859, on the condition and results of the Agra Medical School. Its original object was to educate Native Doctors, capable of taking charge of branch Dispensaries and other Civil appointments open to that class. In addition to this, the Students of the Agra School are now expected to supply the demand in the North Western Provinces for 1st class Native Doctors, similar to those hitherto taught only in the Military Class of the Calcutta College. The candidates are admitted on exhibiting sufficient proficiency in reading and writing Oordoo, Hindce, or Oordoo in the Roman character. Nominally the examinations are held on the 1st November and 1st April, but hitherto the scarcity of applicants has caused their admission at any time. The course of study extends over 3 years each of 2 sessions. The School has a Superintendent, two European Lecturers, two Native Lecturers and two Native Doctors. The subjects taught are Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Military and Practical Surgery. Government approve of Dr. Playfair's intention henceforth to admit candidates only at the commencement of each session, to begin the Winter Session 1st November for 5 months and the Summer Session 20th or 25th April for 5 months, and to have final or passing examinations at the close of each. As the object of the School is the education of Native Doctors and not of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the Students should not be instructed in the theoretical minutiae of Medical Science. Each course of Lectures should be completed within the Session. The Students should be instructed in the arterial system and the treatment of gunshot wounds, and be made familiar with English weights and measures and the making up prescriptions.

The Agra Medical School commenced in 1854. No regular list of Students' names was kept till October 1857. The following are the statistics:—

From April 1855 to January 1859,		
Total admissions,	...	122
Of these there were Hindoos,	...	37
Mahomedans,	...	73
Christians,	...	12
		<hr/> 122

Of these there were discharged or left the School, for various reasons,

Hindoos,	7	} or {	18 per cent. nearly.
Mahomedans,	28		38 ditto ditto.
Christians,	10		83 ditto ditto.

Of these who left the School, there were previously educated at private Native Schools,	21	} Total admissions from these Schools.	60
Saint John's Missionary College,	...		24
Agra College,	...		12
Delhi College,	...		3
Ajmere School,	...		2
Cawnpore School,	...	1	3
These have passed in two years,	19		
Hindoos,	...	14	
Mahomedans,	...	5	

19

The number of Students in the School, on the 20th April 1859, when the Summer Session commenced, was

Senior Class, (completed 2 years)	...	19
2nd Class, (completed 1 year)	...	15
Junior Class, (completed 6 months)	...	22
Admitted on 1st April 1859	...	40
		<hr/> 96

The N. W. Government acknowledges the zeal and energy of Dr. Playfair.

CATTLE-STEALING IN MORADABAD.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

From time immemorial, cattle-stealing has been the normal occupation of three-fourths of the people of Moradabad. Mr. J. Strachey, late Magistrate and Collector, on the 28th March 1857 reports on the plans adopted to suppress the crime. His account is generally applicable to the neighbouring districts of Rohilkund and the Doab. There are two tracts of country which, in Moradabad, are the head-quarters of the cattle-lifters; the Khadir of the Ganges, and the pasture lands which skirt the Forest and Terai, eight or ten miles below the first ranges of the Himalaya. Of these tracts the Khadir of the Ganges, in the pergunnah of Hussunpoor, is the most important. On the left bank of the river this strip of low land has an average breadth of four or five miles. The course of the main Ganges frequently changes, and branches issuing from the principal river intersect the Khadir, and cover it with a net-work of streams. Hence the operations of agriculture must be always precarious, and in such a country the breeding and pasturing of cattle is most profitable. All classes of the inhabitants possess numerous herds. The largest section of the population of the Khadir is Goojur. The Mewatees are also numerous, and Jats and Khagees come next in importance. Probably 75 out of every 100 able-bodied Goojurs are thieves, rich as well as poor. The Zemindars are the chief receivers of stolen property and it is seldom that legal evidence can be obtained against them. They have no consciousness of criminality, and it is impossible to follow up the tracks of stolen cattle through these wild regions. The Goojurs of different parts are banded together and seldom steal from each other. Those on the Khadir are in frequent communication with those on the banks of the Jumna. In the actual thefts Mewatees are concerned, but the receivers are always Goojurs. Many of the cattle are at once made over to the butchers of the towns, but the majority are sent to the Khadir.

Next in importance as cattle-stealing districts are the Forest and Terai. The Puhanees are here the chief sufferers. They seldom prosecute in the Courts of the plains, and they often give no information even to the hill authorities. There is also a belt of low dhâk jungle, with little cultivated land, which stretches almost across the district, from Chujlait towards Chundoulee, through the thannah Divisions of Unroha, Asmolee, and Sum-

bhul. This belt is generally three or four miles broad. The rainy season is most favourable for thefts and then most are committed.

On 6th August 1855, Government authorized Mr. Strachey to entertain a small special establishment at the rate of Rs. 97 a month for the purpose of carrying out experimental measures for the repression of the crime. Near the end of 1855, Imam-ood-deen, the Kotwal, was appointed to superintend operations. He was known to be the best detective in the district, and this frightened the Goojurs. Eight outposts of police were established in the Khadir commanding all the principal ghauts of the Ganges. The Magistrate thus proceeded. "Every man who was a notorious receiver of stolen cattle was summoned; if it was possible, he was imprisoned or called on to give heavy security, and if no legal evidence could be obtained against him, I did my best to impress upon him, and prove to him that he would lead a very uncomfortable life, as long as he continued to exercise his predatory propensities. Consequently, much was done, which cannot be illustrated by tabular statements. Several offenders, against whom complete proof existed, and whose conviction would have been certain, were released on condition that they would turn approvers, and thus much useful information was gained. Imam-ood-deen was in communication with many persons, who were well acquainted with all the proceedings of the cattle-lifters, and who were in reality thieves themselves." The operations began at the end of 1855. The following were the results:—

YEAR.	No. of cases of cattle-stealing.	Head of cattle stolen.	Head of cattle recovered.	Estimated value of cattle stolen.	Estimated value of cattle recovered.
1855,	499	898	326	Rs. 10,915	Rs. 3,065
1856,	296	522	209	5,623	2,365

The following table shews the returns of cases of straying for the two years:—

YEAR.	Head of cattle reported to have strayed.	Head of strayed cattle recovered.	Estimated value of strayed cattle.	Estimated value of cattle recovered.
1855,	2,694	1,209	Rs. 20,093	Rs. 9,380
1856,	2,732	1,617	20,819	12,086

The number of apprehensions, convictions and acquittals remained nearly the same as in the previous year.

YEAR.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1855,	331	106	171
1856,	309	106	167

The number of Goojurs among those caught was comparatively small, the whole community was so united, and so terrified the Police and private prosecutors.

It is necessary but difficult to distinguish between cases of theft and straying. The returns are thus made up, assuming that most of the strayed cattle which are brought into the various thannahs, are included in the cases reported by the police as 'strayed.' In 1855 the number of strayed cattle being 2,694, and the number recovered being 1,209, we may add to the latter number, the cattle brought in to the thannahs. These were 411 head; there thus remained unaccounted for, of the cattle reported to have strayed in 1855, 1074 head, and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of these were really stolen. The number of lawaris cattle brought to the thannahs in 1856 was 504; if we add this to 1,617, the number of strayed cattle reported to have been recovered, there remain only 611 head unaccounted for, a great improvement on the previous year. But the very pressure which caused a decrease of the crime in Moradabad may have driven it elsewhere.

Mr. Strachey says, no complete and permanent suppression of this crime can be expected to result from any efforts of indi-

vidual Magistrates. The Police of the different districts have not yet learned to act in concert. Nothing but a vigorous concentration of authority can break up a system like that of the Goojur cattle-lifters, which extends its ramifications through so many districts, and over so great an extent of country. A European Officer ought to be appointed, with a special Detective establishment, with jurisdiction in all the districts of the North Western Provinces, where the offence of cattle-stealing is prevalent. No new legislation would be at present necessary, although it would probably be ultimately found to be desirable. An active and energetic Officer, invested with the powers of Magistrate, would be able, in spite of the evident imperfections of the existing law, to put a stop to systematic cattle-lifting, in no great space of time, and at no considerable cost. This is the sole measure, which can afford a complete remedy for the evil. The *Khaj* system, under which each village is held responsible for the theft unless it carry on the track, is in force in the Trans-Jumna and other districts but not in Moradabad. The trackers of cattle, who are said to exhibit such extraordinary sagacity in some districts of the North Western Provinces, and of the Punjab, are not found in Moradabad. Such expedients as this are evidently nothing better than barbarous and very imperfect substitutes for an efficient system of Police, and although they may be tolerated for a time as the means of checking crime, when no better means exist, nothing else can be said in their favor. The total expenditure during six months was Rs. 562-10-4. Any success gained was due to Imam-ood-deen. A note to the report, dated 1859, says he has been since conspicuous for his loyalty.

SURVEY OF THE JUMNA BETWEEN DELHI AND AGRA.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

On the 19th July 1856 E. Battie, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Irrigation, forwarded to Colonel Baird Smith, Superintendent of Canals, plans and sections of the river Jumna between Delhi and Agra. The longitudinal section runs from the well-known Fokeer's Rock, nearly in the centre of the river opposite the Negumbode gate of the city of Delhi, and about half a mile above the bridge of boats, continuously down to a short distance below the Taj at Agra. Cross sections were

taken at about one and a half mile distances or oftener, where the bed of the river was found to change in feature.

The bed of the river Jumna immediately above Delhi is very broad, along which in the dry season the stream occupies two or three distinct channels down to the Jumna causeway (bridge of boats), whence the stream generally occupies but one channel. The river, after passing Delhi, has a considerable fall, and consequently follows a tolerably straight course for about 20 miles. The features of the river have begun to change from the wide waste of sand to a more clearly defined bed, the surrounding country being slightly elevated; the soil appears to be a rich sandy loam, and cultivation is carried down to the edge of the river's bed, which does not average more than three quarters of a mile in breadth. The *set* of the stream has during the past season been most decidedly against the west bank, and this appears to be generally the case, as the encroachment of the stream westwards, is in some places very great. The village of Badpore, zillah Goorgaon, is said to have been upwards of two miles distant from the river when the revenue survey was made; it is now not half a mile distant. Near Goorwarrie, the bed of the river again changes; high banks appear, and near Baloochpore, eight miles south of Goorwarrie, kunkur begins to appear, which increases as we proceed southwards, until block kunkur is met with near Secarrah, zillah Muttra. The course of the river also begins to be more tortuous, making considerable bends, the most considerable of which commences near Sheergurh, zillah Muttra; the natural bed of the river is also much more contracted: this continues throughout the district of Muttra. In the district of Agra the same features continue—ravines, high banks, and the course of the river twisting and turning very considerably down to the city of Agra.

Where the banks of the river are not very high, cultivation is generally carried down to the edge of the sand. The high banks and ravines are barren of even brushwood. The only jungles that were met with on the banks of the river were jow, or grass. No dhak jungles were found, or wood of any other kind that could afford a supply of fuel for a single steamer. The numerous shoals offer insurmountable obstacles to navigation. The kunkur shoals which do not extend more than half way across the river could be removed by dredging. But the sand shoals cannot be removed. The volume of water would not be sufficient to give a sufficient scour, were poles and mats fixed so as to contract the current as in the Ganges. Shoals are found at every mile for boats drawing more than 2 feet of water. The actual distance traversed by the boat which ac-

accompanied the survey, (and from which the soundings of the river were taken,) was certainly not less than 300 miles between Delhi and Agra.

NATIVE PERIODICALS AND PRESSES IN THE NORTH WEST.

1858.

N. W. P. Records, Part XXXIII.

On the 18th June 1857, the Government of India called for a report on the Native Presses in the North West, with reference, apparently, to the Press Act recently passed (XV. of 1857.) The Under-Secretary to the North West Government collected materials for the necessary returns, chiefly furnished by the Director of Public Instruction. But little confidence can be placed in statistics obtained in a demi-official way, regarding establishments independent of Government and peculiarly jealous of interference. Making every allowance for incompleteness of returns, the amount of Literature, good or bad, which finds its way into the Indian market, is to modern European ideas absurdly insignificant, and the "general reading" Indian public forms such an infinitesimal fraction of the vast population, that the direct influence of the few publications on readers, cannot be estimated by their number according to an European standard.

Objectionable prints have a dangerous political effect on the thinking native public. They are a most potent minority for the most part, essentially hostile to European Science and Literature, as well as to Europeans and their Government. On them the political influence of treasonable or foolish publications is to be dreaded, and a falsehood or suggestion thus instilled into the minds of a few individuals, may raise a storm or an uneasiness throughout the length and breadth of the land. An annual and superficial scrutiny cannot give any idea of the political aspect of the Native Press, or supply any data of value whereby to estimate the probable political effects of it. Constant local vigilance, not only against evidently designed seditious writing, but against the indiscreet promulgation of the absurd and preposterous canards which spring up and germinate with such surprising causelessness and rapidity in the bazars, is necessary, if wholesome watchfulness is to be aimed at, at all.

Socially the influence of the few immoral publications is not to be feared much. It will not pass far, if at all, beyond the readers. It would be difficult to concoct books, more immoral in their tendency than the legends, traditions and doctrines, which are instilled into the mind of every Hindoo by his spiritual guides, or the sensual aspirations which Mahomedanism delights in cherishing. Native Indian social life, even after 100 years of British efforts to establish decency, is about as prolific in wantonly degrading every-day circumstances, as the most prurient imagination could put in print. The most striking characteristics of the Native Press, glancing at the returns and works before Government, seem to be insignificance and puerility, want of tone and latitude of purpose. The few newspapers seem to be satisfied with excerpts from European journals, bazar canards, Government notifications and the movements of Government officials, unprofitable tales, or scraps of mythology, and occasionally, historical or scientific articles, with notices of books.

The effect of the outbreak and anarchy was marked in the literary world by an utter stagnation and stoppage of all operations; and by the end of 1858, few Presses had sufficiently recovered confidence, or found sufficient means of recruiting their resources to enable them to display their former vigour. Probably the resuscitated Press will assume a new and invigorated tone, however, under the fostering care of the Educational Department.

The Native Press in the North West Provinces.

1. Number.	2. Place.	3. Name of Press.	4. Name of Newspaper.	5. Name of Editor of Newspaper or Manager of Press.	6. Circulation of Newspaper.	7. Subscription per month to Newspaper.	8. Newspaper published how often.	9. Number of Works printed.
1	Agra,	Aftab-i-Alimtab,	Aftab-i-Alimtab, (Hindee)	Hukeem Gunesb Lall,	350	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Weekly,	6
2	Ditto,	Mohd-i-i-Khulak,	Mohd-i-i-Khulak,	Ditto,	52	1 0 0		
3	Ditto,	Noor-ool-Absar,	Sabb Prakarish, (Hindee)	Sheo Narain,	703	0 8 0	Ditto,	8
4	Ditto,	Asad-ool Akhbar,	Noor-ool Absar, (Hindee)	Ditto,	279	0 8 0	Fort-nighly,	7
5	Meerut,	Jam-i-Jahan Nooma,	Doord-i-Prakash, (Hindee)	Ditto,	211	1 8 0		11
6	Allanabad,	Amreen-ool Akhbar,	Jam-i-Jahan Nooma,	Sheikh Kurnr-ood-deen,	40	1 0 0	Weekly,	None.
7	Cawnpore,	Nazemce,	Amreen-ool Akhbar,		121	1 4 7		11
8	Benares,	Benares Akhbar,	Benares Akhbar, (Oordoo)	Gobind Bhunt Rughoonath,	60	1 0 0		
9	Ditto,	Sudhakur,	Ditto, (Hindee)	Ditto,	110	1 0 0		
10	Ditto,	Kassee,	Sudhakur,	Rutneshur Tevarce,	350	0 8 0		
11	Ditto,	Mohd-i-i-Hind,	Aftab-i-Hind,	Gobind Chunder Scrali,	300	0 8 0	Weekly,	
12	Ditto,	Dubakar,	Kasce Baria, (Bengalce)	Gobind Chunder Banerjee,	60	0 8 0		
13	Ditto,	Amud Beon,	None.	Hurnaram Chowbey,				
14	Ditto,	Gunesb,	None.	Amrut Ram,				
15	Ditto,	Socfam-i Hind,	None.	Juggonath Doobey,				
16	Ditto,	Kedar Prabhakar,	None.	Dodge				
17	Ditto,	Shrobonodee,	None.	Radia Soel,				
18	Ditto,	Orphan Press,	None.	Jookhoo Ram,				
19	Ditto,		None.	Gopal Chovbey,				
20	Jounpore,		None.	Hurramut Ali, Rujjab Ali,				
21	Mirzapore,		None.	Revd. J. Sherring,	200	0 4 0	Weekly,	None.
22	Ajmere,		None.	Sohun Lall,	199	0 8 0		
				Ditto,	152	0 4 0		

The works printed at the *Aftab-i-Alimtab Press*, Agra, during 1858, were;—

- 1.—“Juntrie Paimaishee,” 500 copies, at 2 annas per copy. A compilation of Mensuration Tables.
- 2.—“Tusweer-ool Kawancen-i-Foujdaree,” 250 copies, at 8 annas per copy. A collection of Penal Acts, Classification of Crimes, &c.
- 3.—“Nowbahir Ishk,” 200 copies, at 1 rupee 2 annas per copy. A Tale of an Amorous character.
- 4.—“Juntree,” (Calendar) for 1858, 100 copies. At 4 annas per copy.
- 5.—“Tareeka-i-Intihan,” 1,000 copies, at 8 annas per 100. A Guide to the Departmental Examinations.
- 6.—“Jubr Mukabila,” 5,025 copies, at 8 annas per copy. An Astronomical Treatise.

The subscribers to the papers were :

	<i>Aftab-i-Alimtab.</i>	<i>Sooruj Prakash.</i>
Government, ...	51	0
Other European Subscribers,	24	4
Mussulmans, ...	81	5
Hindoos, ...	175	40
Exchanges, ...	19	3

The total receipts and disbursements per mensem are given as Rs. 331 and 300, and Rs. 49 and 35, respectively.

The works printed at the *Moqfeed-i-Khulaik Press*, Agra, were :—

- 1.—“Dustambu,” 500 copies, at 8 annas per copy. Principally relating to events at Delhi during 1857-58.
- 2.—“Kasidan-i-Shahie,” 250 copies, at 8 annas per copy. These are anecdotes and memorabilia concerning the Kings of Delhi.
- 3.—“Tusween-i-Goolistan,” 500 copies, at 1 rupee 4 annas per copy. Excerpta from the Goolistan, in Oordoo.
- 4.—“Wasokt-i-Hushmeence,” 100 copies, at 2 annas per copy. A volume of Poetry.
- 5.—“Dewan-i-Nigareen,” 100 copies, at 5 annas per copy. A volume of Couplets.
- 6.—“Khaluk Bharee,” 500 copies, at 3 annas per copy. A sort of complete Letter Writer and Epistolary Manual.
- 7.—“Baruk-i-Sozan,” 200 copies, at 3 annas per copy.
- 8.—“Juntree-i-Hindee,” (Hindee Calendar) 600 copies, at 3 annas per copy.

The Subscribers to the paper were

Government,	...	...	...	400
Other European Subscribers,	...	...	...	139
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	30
Hindoos,	...	...	...	115
Exchanges,	...	...	...	24

The expenses averaged Rs. 188 a month, the receipts, Rs. 213.

Noor-ool Absar Press.

The “Noor-ool Absar,” and the “Boodh-i-Prakash” the same in Hindec, are fortnightly, and were patronized by Government to the same extent as the “Moofeed-i-Khulaik.”

	<i>Noor-ool-Absar.</i>	<i>Boodh-i-Prakash.</i>
Government, ..	200	200
Other European Subscribers,	5	2
Mussulmans, ...	25	0
Hindoos, ...	43	9
Exchanges, ...	6	0

The receipts are Rs. 120 and 105, and the expenditure Rs. 75 and 70 per mensem, respectively. At the commencement of the disturbances, this Press issued also two Supplements to the above papers, the circulation of which, principally among Government officials, had reached 700 and 200 respectively. These however do not appear to have been revived.

In April 1857, the circulation of the “Noor-ool-Absar” and “Boodh-i-Prakash” was 470 and 450 respectively, inclusive of the copies taken by Government.

The following books were published at the Press in 1858 :—

- 1.—“Tarikh-i-Hind,” 5,000 copies, at 6 annas per copy. A History of the Dynasties of Hindoostan, from the rise of the Mahomedan Rule till that of the British. (Translated into Oordoo by order of the Educational Department.)
- 2.—“Tuskhira,” 5,000 copies, at 4 annas per copy. Sketches from the Lives of Nowsherwan, Gengis Khan, Timour, Aurunzebe, and other famous Monarchs. (Translated, by order of the Educational Department, from English.)
- 3.—“Soorujpoor-ki-Kahancee,” 2,000 copies, at 1 anna per copy. An Educational Domestic Tale of Indian Agricultural Life. (Translated for the Educational Department.)
- 4.—“Kissa-i-Soorujpoor,” 1,000 copies, at 1½ annas per copy. Similar to the work last mentioned.
- 5.—“Intihah-ool Muddurrisan,” 500 copies, at 2½ annas. A sort of Guide for Schoolmasters. (Translated under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction.)

6.—“ Kusseeda-i-futteh-i-Delhi,” 500 copies, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per copy. This is a Métrical Sketch of the circumstances of the Siege and Capture of Delhi in 1857.

7.—“ Hukeekut-ool-Jehad,” 700 copies, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per copy. A Treatise by a Mahomedán, demonstrating that the so-called “Jehad” of 1857-58, was indefensible by the Koran or traditions of the faith.

The *Asad-ool Akhbar Press* issued the following works :—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1.—“ Khirad Afroz,” 10,000 copies, at 4 annas per copy. | } Published for
Education |
| 2.—“ Dhurru Singh-la-Missa,” 10,000 copies, at 1 anna per copy. | |
| 3.—“ Tushreeh-ool-Huroof,” 5,000 copies, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per copy. | |
| 4.—“ Halat-i-Dehee,” 2,000 copies, at 8 annas per copy. | |
| 5.—“ Seifwat-ool-Masafir,” 3,000 copies, at 2 annas per copy. | |
| 6.—“ Surgery,” in Oordoo, 50 copies. | |
| 7.—“ Chemistry,” ditto, 100 copies. | |
| 8.—“ Dickson’s Plates,” 3,000 copies. | |
| 9.—“ Practice,” in Oordoo, 50 copies. | |
| 10.—“ Sair-i-Tifla,” 500 copies. This is a Child’s Book, not brought out under the auspices of the Educational Department, enunciating the simple principles on which Christianity rests. | |
| 11.—“ Nare Paidaish,” 500 copies. A Child’s Book. | |

According to the account of the proprietors, the profits of this Press amount to Rs. 25-8-0 per mensem.

Besides these Presses, now in operation in Agra, the returns shew that five existing in the early part of 1857, were put a stop to by the disturbances. From four of them Newspapers also issued, the publication of which has not been recommended. They were named the “ Akhbar-ool Nawab,” “ Mutt-ool Anar,” “ Tubdat-ool Akhbar,” and “ Akhbar-i-Hoosseinee.” A newspaper, called the “ Asad-ool Akhbar,” also was published at the Press of that name ; but though the printing operations had recommenced in 1858, it had not been revived also. It was a Mahomedan periodical, and not in a very flourishing condition when suddenly brought to a close in 1857, as the number of subscribers had gradually dwindled down from upwards of 100 to 50.

Muttra possessed one press stopped by the mutinies. It issued two newspapers, the “ Muttra Akhbar,” and the “ Ganguinah-i-Israr” the circulation of which was 190 and 80 copies

respectively. The *Etawah* press printed minor educational books for village schools. It was stopped by the mutinies. At *Meerut* 7 presses were stopped by the mutinies. Three newspapers the "Jam-i-Jamsheed," "Mutha-i-Khoorsheid," and "Mungulool Akhbar" were published by them. The only paper now is the "Jam-i-Jahan Nooma," which issues weekly from a Press of the same name. During the disturbances, the proprietors made themselves useful to the local Authorities by printing off notifications, proclamations. Previous to the disturbances, *Barcilly* boasted of only one Newspaper, the "Umdutool Akhbar." The publication of this print did not cease however when our officers left the district; it was taken under the patronage of the rebel Durbar, and became the official Gazette of Khan Bahadoor Khan's government, under the more imposing designation of the "Futtehool Akhbar." The Press was confiscated when the city fell into our hands again, and the Newspaper was thereby finally put a stop to.

At *Budaon* also the one native periodical, the "Hubeebool Akhbar," espoused the rebel cause zealously, and its influence for good or evil ceased with the punishment of the Editors and the confiscation of the Press on the restoration of order. The returns for the rest of the large province of Rohilkund are blank. At *Cawnpore* there is only one press, the combined "Nizamee and Mustafee." It issued more books than any in the Provinces before the disturbances. The following list seems too small to be trustworthy :—

- 1.—"Tuhooree," 1,000 copies, at 10 annas each. Contains instructions for moonshees in the art of writing elegantly, and also praises of Ibrahim Shah, in whose reign it was originally compiled.
- 2.—"Rufaool-Moosliwera," 1,000 copies, at one anna each. Questions and answers on the tenets of Mahomedanism, for the instruction of the faithful.
- 3.—"Mamoolat-i-Muzheria," 800 copies, at one rupee each. An account, by Muzherjan, a pupil of Shreensh-ood-deen, of the forms, &c., practised by his preceptor, himself, and other Mahomedan devotees.
- 4.—"Chahar Goolzar," 2,000 copies, at 6 annas each. A Persian grammatical treatise, drawn up on the plan usually adopted in Arabic works of the kind.
- 5.—"Dustoor-oos-Sabeean," 2,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A complete Letter Writer for Juveniles.
- 6.—"Jowahirool-Turkeeb," 2,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A Treatise on the art of composing Poetry.
- 7.—"Nafa-i-Kharidaran," 1,000 copies, at 2½ annas each. A

collation of the Rules to be observed in buying and selling, as prescribed by the Mahomedan faith.

8.—“Oordoo Alphabet, 400 copies, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas each.

9.—“Nagree Calendar,” 1,000 copies, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas each. Issued for Government.

10.—“Insha-i-Khalifa.” A treatise on epistolary etiquette.

11.—“Sifwat-ool-Musadir.” A Persian Grammar.

At *Allahabad* the “Amcen-ool-Akhbar” was established in July 1858, by a very well-informed Native, named Kurnood-deen, under the patronage of Government. It was thought that as a vehicle for conveying true intelligence to the natives, it might be beneficial, and the Commissioner of the Division engaged to supply the journal with public intelligence.

The list of subscriptions shews :—

Government,	...	...	...	100
Other European Subscribers,	...	...	...	5
Mussulmans,	...	...	...	5
Hindoos, ...	...	...	...	5
Exchanges,	...	...	...	6

The current receipts and expenditure average Rs. 121 and 85 per mensem, respectively.

At *Benares* previous to the outbreak, no less than five Newspapers and eighteen other Presses were in operation. Of the Newspapers, one, the “Bal Patreeca,” in Hindce, was put an end to by the disturbances; the remainder still issue as before. No details of their condition have however been supplied. Of the Presses from which Newspapers did not issue, only twelve are still working. At *Mirzapore* one native press was stopped by the mutinies. The “Khair Khwah-i-Hind” Newspaper is published at the Orphan Press, under the auspices of the Revd. J. Sherring, American Missionary.

The only Press at *Ghazepore* was stopped in 1857. Of the 2 at *Jounpore* only one now exists. In the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, the only Presses are in the Jubbulpore school of industry and the Saugor school under European supervision. At *Ajmere* the “Khair Khwah-i-Khulaik” issue from the School Press once a week, under the editorship of three Hindoos, but supervised generally by the Head Master, Mr. Fallon. It was begun in September 1858. The returns show that of the 381 copies, (199 in Oordoo and 182 in Hindce) which issued.

Government took,	...	...	200
Other European Subscribers,	...	...	28
Mussulmans,	...	...	25
Hindoos,	...	...	120
Exchanges, ...	...	...	8

The receipts average Rs. 126-12-0, and the expenses Rs. 98-10-0 per mensem.

CIVIL SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

1859.

Parliamentary Papers.

In July 1855 the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India drew the attention of the Court of Directors "to the numerous discrepancies to be found in the salaries of corresponding officers under the different Presidencies." The Court forwarded his letter to the Government of India with the remark that these discrepancies are so numerous, and apparently anomalous, as to lead to the conclusion that the scale of remuneration for the same services has not been regulated on any uniform principle, and that a general revision is necessary. The Court ordered a revision of the salaries of all civil appointments throughout India without delay, to be conducted on the following principles. *1st.* That wherever the duties are the same in nature and extent, the salaries should also be the same; but the raising of the lower salaries to the highest grade must be avoided. An exception to this rule, to a small extent, may be allowed at the seat of the Government of India, in consideration of the higher importance of the offices, and the greater expense of living. *2nd.* That where the duties vary, the difference of salary should correspond to the difference of duty. *3rd.* That all salaries disproportionate to the duties to be performed, or which admit of reduction, should be prospectively reduced. *4th.* That the greatest reduction consistent with the efficiency of the public service should be made in the aggregate expenditure. The Act of 1853 reduced considerably the salaries of the Commander-in-Chief, and Members of the Council of India, and fixed the salaries of Members of the Legislative Council, not holding any other office, at Rupees 50,000 per annum. The Government of India accordingly appointed Mr. H. Ricketts, B. C. S., "Commissioner for the revision of civil salaries and establishments throughout India." He submitted his report, and on the 3rd June 1859, the Government of India addressed a Despatch reviewing that report to Lord Stanley, Secretary of

State for India, signed by Lord Canning, General Sir J. Ochterlony, and Mr. B. Peacock.

The Government of India considers the principles on which Mr. Ricketts conducted the revision, as stated in his letter dated 1st September 1858, "generally to be unobjectionable." They except however the measure by which Mr. Ricketts proposes to open certain appointments to all classes of servants, and award the same salary to the incumbents without reference to class, whether they be Civilians, or Military officers, East Indians, or Natives. Most of the local authorities are in favour of equality of pay where Military and Covenanted Civil officers are employed on duties of equal responsibility, but opposed to it in the case of Uncovenanted officers. In the allotment of salaries proposed by the Government of India, the recommendations are made solely from a consideration of what appear to be suitable for the offices as they are now filled.

The general results of Mr. Ricketts' revision are these;—There is a saving of Rupees 9,31,086-9-0 per annum. The reduction proposed in the aggregate pay of the officers of the Judicial and Land Revenue departments under the local Governments, is 9.9 per cent. per annum. In Bengal the reduction is 12.15 per cent., in the North Western Provinces 15.8 per cent., in Madras 3.3 per cent., and in Bombay 4.3 per cent. The average salary for each member of the service would, under his proposals, be in Bengal Rupees 17,157 per annum, in the North Western Provinces Rupees 16,965 per annum, in Madras Rupees 16,354 per annum, and in Bombay Rupees 15,590 per annum. In reviewing his recommendations the Government confines itself to the question of the salaries which, with reference to the duties to be performed and the present financial position of the Government, may, with propriety, be allotted to the several appointments on their present footing, without touching upon the changes of system adverted to by Mr. Ricketts, further than to note them as questions for future consideration, whenever a fitting opportunity may offer. The General Results of the recommendations of Government as compared with those of Mr. Ricketts, and of both as compared with existing salaries, are seen in the following statement :—

STATEMENT showing the general financial results of the recommendations of the Government in respect to the salaries brought under revision in connection with the report of the Commissioner.

OFFICES.	Amount of existing Salaries.	COMMISSIONER.			GOVERNMENT.		
		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.
1. Sudder Courts and their Registrars at all the Presidencies, ...	7,76,650	7,12,400	...	64,250	7,02,400	...	74,250
2. Officers of Account in all the Presidencies, ...	5,23,200	4,23,000	...	1,00,200	4,41,710	...	81,490
3. Officers of Customs in all the Presidencies, ...	3,36,000	2,81,000	...	55,000	2,89,800	...	46,200
4. Secretaries to the Government of India in the Civil Departments, ...	1,80,000	1,84,000	4,000	...	1,89,000	9,000	...
5. Secretaries to the local Governments, ...	3,26,600	2,39,000	...	87,600	3,40,000	13,400	...
6. Boards of Revenue, Agra and Calcutta, ...	2,46,000	87,000	...	1,59,000	2,02,000	...	44,000
7. Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue at Agra and Calcutta, ...	82,000	74,000	...	8,000	67,000	...	15,000
8. Commissioners of Revenue and Police in Bengal, the North West Provinces and the Punjab, ...	7,21,000	7,18,160	...	2,840	7,18,160	...	2,840
9. Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Madras.	1,67,100	2,58,000	90,900	...	1,50,000	...	17,100

10. Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay, ...	84,000.	1,47,600.	63,600	...	76,000	...	8,000
11. District Judges at all the Presidencies, ...	25,70,000.	22,17,600	...	3,52,400	23,41,000	...	2,29,000
12. Collectors, Magistrates, Subordinate District Officers, and Police of Bengal, ...	12,94,400	11,64,933	...	1,29,467	11,83,467	...	1,10,933
13. Collectors and Magistrates of the North West Provinces and Deputy Commissioners of the Punjab, ...	12,16,200	11,54,000	...	62,200	11,59,000	...	57,200
14. Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the North West Provinces, and first and second Assistants in the Punjab, ...	7,62,000	7,21,200	...	40,800	7,21,200	...	40,800
15. Collectors, Magistrates and Agents to the Governor in Madras, ...	5,69,300	4,73,000	...	96,300	4,73,000	...	96,300
16. Collector of the Town of Madras, ...	28,000	20,000	...	8,000	20,000	...	8,000
17. Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department, Madras, ...	5,26,000	4,66,200	...	59,800	5,19,000	...	7,000
18. Collectors of Bombay, ...	3,31,000	2,67,000	...	64,000	2,67,000	...	64,000
19. Collector of the Town of Bombay, ...	13,800	12,000	...	1,800	12,000	...	1,800
20. Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department, Bombay, ...	2,66,400	2,51,400	...	15,000	2,51,400	...	15,000
21. Commissioner and other Officers for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Bengal, ...	26,400	29,600	3,200	...	27,600	1,200	...
22. General Superintendent and Assistants for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, ...	58,800	58,800	...	...	51,600	...	7,200
23. Inspectors of Prisons at all the Presidencies, ...	1,32,000	1,18,000	...	14,000	1,14,000	...	18,000
24. Remembrancer of Legal Affairs at all the Presidencies, ...	58,200	76,600	18,400	...	78,400	20,200	...

• OFFICES.	Amount of existing Salaries.	COMMISSIONER.				GOVERNMENT.		
		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.
25. Salt and Opium Departments in Bengal, ...	5,19,760	4,24,026	...	94,734		4,22,493	...	96,267
26. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, ...	24,000	28,000	4,000	...		30,000	6,000	...
27. Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, ...	42,000	42,000	...	...		40,000	...	2,000
28. Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, ...	42,000	42,000	...	...		40,000	...	2,000
29. Officers of the Province of Oude, ...	7,12,200	8,19,600	1,07,400	...		7,51,400	39,200	...
30. Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Rajpootana, ...	2,08,200	1,59,000	...	49,200		1,55,600	...	52,600
31. Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Central India, ...	1,42,863	1,27,600	...	15,263		1,40,800	...	2,063
32. Officers in Nagpore, ...	2,41,200	2,61,600	20,400	...		2,70,600	29,400	...
33. Officers of the Mysore Commission, ...	3,04,872	3,31,876	27,004	...		3,37,876	33,004	...
34. Officers in Scinde, ...	3,50,800	4,51,200	1,00,400	...		3,47,000	...	3,800
35. Resident and Officers of the ceded Districts in Hyderabad, ...	2,85,752	2,53,152	...	600		2,77,200	...	8,552
36. Officers of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, ...	12,60,885	12,54,796	...	6,089		12,52,796	...	8,089
37. Resident and his Assistant at Nepal, ...	48,000	49,800	1,800	...		44,000	...	4,000

38. Resident and his Assistant at Baroda,	45,000	45,600	600	...	45,000	...	...	...	9,600
39. Resident at Travancore,	33,600	25,000	...	...	8,600	...	...	...	...
40. Agent to the Governor General at Benares and Superintendent of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg,	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
41. Officers in Pegu,	2,31,600	2,39,800	8,200	...	...	2,56,200	24,600	...	...
42. Officers in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces,	1,66,740	1,55,320	...	...	11,420	1,57,720	...	...	9,020
43. Officers in Arracan,	68,460	84,800	16,400	...	...	82,200	13,800	...	...
44. Officers in Chota Nagpore,	1,47,600	1,53,000	5,400	...	...	1,57,000	9,400	...	...
45. Superintendent of Cachar and his Assistant,	19,200	19,800	600	...	...	19,800	600	...	...
46. Superintendent of Darjeeling and his Assistant,	14,400	13,500	...	...	900	9,600	...	...	4,800
47. Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs,	45,600	60,800	15,200	...	...	55,800	10,200	...	...
48. Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack,	4,500	6,000	1,200	...	...	6,000	1,200	...	...
49. Officers in Kumaon,	56,160	54,160	...	...	2,000	53,360	...	...	2,800
50. Officers in Ajmere and Mairwara,	54,627	45,600	...	...	9,027	45,600	...	...	9,027
51. Officers in Dhera Doon,	18,000	14,400	...	...	3,600	14,400	...	...	3,600
52. Officers in Bhuteana,	39,600	32,000	...	...	7,600	32,400	...	...	7,200
53. Officers in Jawud Neemuch,	24,960	29,400	4,440	...	...	35,400	10,440	...	...
54. Officers in Nimar,	18,600	20,400	1,800	...	...	18,600	...	...	...
55. Officers in Satara,	59,200	67,800	8,600	...	...	65,800	6,600	...	...
56. Superintendent of Mahabeshwar,	11,284	11,284	...	...	...	11,284	...	...	...
57. Town Magistries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,	1,27,200	1,19,200	...	...	8,000	1,20,800	...	...	6,400
58. Small Cause Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,	2,38,281	2,57,321	19,040	...	...	2,51,921	13,640	...	...

OFFICES.	Amount of existing Salaries.	COMMISSIONER.			GOVERNMENT.		
		Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.	Proposed Salaries.	Increase over existing Salaries.	Decrease of existing Salaries.
59. Supdts. of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta and North West Provinces,	30,000	28,200 ..	..	1,800	28,200 ..	..	1,800
60. Conservator of Forests and his Assistant in Madras,	33,600	31,200 ..	..	2,400	31,200 ..	..	2,400
61. Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Bombay,	41,576	29,400 ..	..	12,176	29,400 ..	..	12,176
62. Officers of the Geological Survey,	40,200	40,200 ..	..	..	43,200	3,000 ..	..
63. Secretaries to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta and Madras,	20,400	71,400 ..	..	3,000	24,600	4,200 ..	..
64. Stipendiary Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta,	2,400	4,800	2,400 ..	..	2,400 ..	..	..
65. Bengalee and Ooreah Translators to the Government of Bengal,	8,160	10,080	1,920 ..	..	8,160 ..	..	..
66. Translators to the Government of Madras,	16,800	31,200 ..	..	3,600	16,800 ..	..	..
67. Translator to the Government of Bombay,	9,000	7,200 ..	..	1,800	9,000 ..	..	..
68. Officers of the School of Industrial Arts, Madras,	12,960	12,960 ..	..	..	12,950 ..	..	..
69. Hon'ble Company's Astronomer, Madras,	8,073	7,800 ..	..	273	8,073 ..	..	..

70. Instructor of Photography in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, ...	1,800	1,800	...	...	1,800	...	...
71. Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Lithographic Press and his Assistant, Calcutta, ...	24,000	18,000	...	6,000	20,400	...	3,600
72. Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, ...	12,000	9,600	...	2,400	9,600	...	2,400
73. Officers of the Mints at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, ...	1,68,600	1,68,200	...	400	1,66,200	...	2,400
74. Officers of the Education Department at all the Presidencies, ...	6,12,900	5,40,100	...	72,800	5,34,100	...	78,800
Total Rs.	1,79,46,902	1,68,26,468	5,26,904	16,47,339	1,69,13,480	2,49,084	12,82,507
Deduct,							
Net Increase,	...	...	...	5,26,904			2,49,084
Saving,	...	...	...	11,20,435			10,33,423

In giving the details of each office in each Presidency or district it will be unnecessary to mention the Commissioner's recommendations since they are superseded by those of Government, and the reasons assigned for change by the Commissioner except in so far as they are adopted by Government.

1. *The Sudder Courts and their Registrars.*—The salaries for Sudder Judges form the basis of the allotments. They are calculated with reference to the salaries of members of the Legislative Councils, to provide an object of ambition by granting higher salaries to the Judges who have charge of the English or Executive Departments, and to the considerations of stations, climate and necessary expenses which regulate the allowances of Judges sent from England to the colonies. The Judges in charge of executive duties should be styled "Chief Judges." The Deputy and the Assistant Registrar at Madras should be treated as officers of the ministerial establishment.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
CALCUTTA.			
5 Judges at 50,000 ...	2,50,000	1 Chief Judge ...	50,000
Registrar ...	20,400	4 Judges at 45,000 ...	1,80,000
		Registrar ...	25,000
AGRA.			
3 Judges at 45,000 ...	1,35,000	1 Chief Judge ...	45,000
Registrar ...	24,000	2 Judges at 40,000 ...	80,000
		Registrar ...	22,000
MADRAS.			
3 Judges at 49,000 ...	1,47,000	1 Chief Judge ...	45,000
Registrar ...	26,250	2 Judges at 40,000 ...	80,000
Deputy ...	15,600	Registrar ...	22,000
Assistant ...	8,400	Deputy ...	4,800
		Assistant ...	3,600
BOMBAY.			
3 Judges at 42,000 ...	1,26,000	1 Chief Judge ...	45,000
Registrar ...	24,000	2 Judges at 40,000 ...	80,000
		Registrar ...	20,000
	Rupees 7,76,650		Rupees 7,02,400
DEDUCT—			
Proposed by Govern-			
ment ...	7,02,400		
Saving ...	74,250		

2. *Officers of Account.*—The salaries recommended are superior to those suggested for officers in other branches of the service. To induce men of ability to enter the department of account, the salary of Accountant General is not reduced so much as 10 per cent. Those of the Civil Auditors are reduced more. The result, on the aggregate, is a reduction of 10 per cent.

					Existing scale.	Scale pro- posed by Govern- ment.
INDIA ...	Accountant General	...	...	...	42,000	40,000
	First Assistant	...	...	...	18,000	16,200
	Second Ditto	...	...	...	12,000	10,800
	Third Ditto	...	...	...	9,600	8,640
	Sub-Treasurer	...	...	...	36,000	32,400
	Assistant	...	...	...	8,400	7,560
	Civil Auditor	...	...	...	30,000	26,400
	Assistant	...	...	...	8,400	7,560
BENGAL...	Accountant	...	...	...	36,000	27,000
AGRA ...	Accountant	...	...	...	36,000	27,000
	Assistant	...	...	...	2,400	.....
	Civil Auditor	...	...	...	18,000	15,840
	Assistant	...	...	...	7,200	.....
PUNJAB...	Accountant	...	...	...	.....	16,200
	Civil Auditor	...	...	...	.....	12,670
MADRAS...	Accountant	...	...	...	42,000	32,400
	First Assistant	...	...	...	21,000	12,960
	Second Ditto	...	...	...	10,200	8,640
	Third Ditto	...	...	...	8,400	.....
	Sub-Treasurer	...	...	...	24,000	21,600
	Civil Auditor	...	...	...	26,000	21,120
BOMBAY...	Accountant	...	...	...	40,000	32,400
	First Assistant	...	...	...	15,000	12,960
	Second Ditto	...	...	...	10,200	8,640
	Sub-Treasurer	...	...	...	30,000	21,600
	Civil Auditor	...	...	...	24,000	21,120
	Assistant	...	...	...	8,400	.....
Rs.					5,23,200	4,41,710
DEDUCT—						
Proposed by Government					4,41,710	
Saving					81,490	

3. *Officers of Customs.*—Mr. Ricketts fixes their salaries with reference to that of a Commissioner of Revenue in Bengal, whose responsibilities are greater, and who receives at present Rs. 35,000 a year. Government considers that he fixes them too low.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.		
CALCUTTA.					
1 Collector ...	36,000		1 Collector ...	30,000	
1 Deputy ...	20,400		1 Deputy ...	14,400	
1 Assistant ...	6,000		1 Assistant ...	6,000	
CHITTAGONG.					
1 Port-master and Asst. Collector of Customs	4,800		1 Port-master and Asst. Collector of Customs ...	4,800	
AGRA.					
1 Commissioner ...	30,000		1 Commissioner ...	27,000	
2 Collectors at 7,200 ...	14,400		1 Collector ..	9,600	
2 Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000		2 Ditto at 7,800 ...	15,600	
5 Ditto at 4,800 ..	24,000		3 Ditto at 6,600 ...	19,800	
			3 Ditto at 5,400 ...	16,200	
MADRAS.					
1 Collector ...	40,800		1 Collector ...	18,000	
1 Deputy ...	18,000		1 Deputy ...	7,200	
BOMBAY.					
1 Commissioner ...	42,000		1 Commissioner ...	32,000	
1 Deputy Collector ...	18,000		1 Deputy Collector..	16,000	
1 Ditto ...	12,000		1 Ditto ..	10,800	
1 Ditto ...	9,600		1 Ditto	9,600	
1 Ditto ..	6,600		2 Assistants at 7,200	14,400	
1 Ditto ...	6,000		4 Ditto at 5,400	21,600	
1 Ditto ...	5,400		4 Ditto at 4,200	16,800	
4 Ditto at 4,800 ...	19,200				
1 Ditto ...	4,200				
1 Ditto ...	3,600				
1 Ditto ...	3,000				
			Rupees	2,89,800	
	Rupees	3,36,000			
DEDUCT—					
Proposed by Govt. ...	2,89,800				
Saving ...	46,200				

4. *Civil Secretaries to Government of India.*

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Financial Secretary	50,000	50,000
Foreign Secretary	50,000	50,000
Home Secretary	50,000	50,000
Foreign Under-Secretary	15,000	24,000
Financial and Home Under-Secretary	15,000	15,000
Rupees	1,80,000	1,89,000
DEDUCT—Existing Scale		1,80,000
Increase per annum, Rupees		9,000

5. *Secretaries to Local Governments.*—Mr. Ricketts fixes their salaries too low. The ground of his decision is the *necessary* extent of work as tested by the number of letters issued and received in each office :

PRESIDENCY.	1. No. of Letters received in 1855.	2. No. of Letters sent in 1855.	Of 2 there were
			Real.
Madras	12,808	23,225	8,256
Bombay	25,057	32,472	22,246
Bengal	14,692	17,066	10,610
North-West Provinces	12,757	15,166	9,465

The immense number in Bombay is owing to the vast amount of detail brought before the Government, which subordinates ought to dispose of. The allowances are made with respect to the population and income of the Presidencies. The increasing work and the necessity for able men lead the Government of India to the opinion that the salaries should be high. The pay of the Junior Secretaries might be divided between two Under-Secretaries in each Presidency, except Bombay :

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.	
BENGAL.				
Senior Secretary	...	36,000	Senior Secretary	36,000
Junior Secretary	...	30,000	Junior Secretary	30,000
AGRA.				
Senior Secretary	...	30,000	Senior Secretary	32,000
Assistant Secretary	...	6,000	Junior Secretary	24,000
MADRAS.				
Chief Secretary	...	50,000	Senior Secretary	45,000
Revenue Secretary	...	40,000	Junior Secretary	40,000
Deputy Secretary	...	12,600	Under Secretary	12,000
Assistant Secretary	...	12,000	Ditto	12,000
BOMBAY.				
Chief Secretary	...	40,000	Secretaries	...
Secretary	...	35,000		1,09,000
Secretary	...	35,000	Rupees	3,40,000
Secretary	...	35,000	DEDUCT—	
Rupees		3,26,600	Existing scale	3,26,600
			Increase	13,400

Boards of Revenue Agra and Calcutta.—Mr. Ricketts proposes their abolition, and in their place a single superintendent of revenue for each, with an allowance in Calcutta of Rs. 45,000, and in Agra of 42,000. The powers of Deputy Collectors, Collectors and Commissioners should be increased. The question is so important that it was to be brought formally under review in the Home Department without delay, and pending its decision it is not expedient to fill up vacancies. If it is determined to continue the existing system the result would be as follows :

Existing Scale.		Government Scale.	
CALCUTTA.			
3 Members at 50,000	1,50,000	3 at 42,000	1,26,000
AGRA.			
2 Members at 48,000	96,000	2 at 39,000	76,000
Rs.	2,46,000		2,02,000
Saving	44,000		

6. *Secretaries to Agra and Calcutta Revenue Boards.*—The allotment to the Senior Secretary of Rs. 28,000, the salary proposed by Mr. Ricketts for a district Judge, would induce him to remain so long in the office as to give him great experience and knowledge of detail:

				Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
CALCUTTA	...	Senior Secretary		30,000	28,000
		Junior Secretary		28,000	15,000
AGRA	...	Secretary	...	24,000	24,000
				Rupees 82,000	67,000
DEDUCT—					
Proposed by Government				67,000	
Saving				15,000	

Commissioners of Revenue and Police in Bengal, the N. W. Provinces and Punjab.—All should be paid Rs. 32,000 alike. Their responsibilities are great. A new Commissionership was sanctioned for the Punjab on 1st September 1858 :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.	
BENGAL—			
8 Commissioners at 35,000	2,80,000	8 Commissioners at 32,000 ...	2,56,000
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—			
6 Commissioners at 35,000	2,10,000	6 Commissioners at 32,000 ...	1,92,000
PUNJAB—			
7 Commissioners at 33,000	2,31,000	8 Commissioners at 32,000 ...	2,56,000
Rupees 7,21,000			7,04,000
DEDUCT—		ADD—	
Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government		Establishment for the proposed new Commissionership in the Punjab.	
7,18,160		14,160	
Saving ...		Rupees 7,18,160	
2,840			

9. *Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Madras:—*

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
1st Member ...	48,000	1st Member ...	38,000
2nd Ditto ...	40,900	2nd Ditto ...	38,000
3rd Ditto ...	36,200	3rd Ditto ...	38,000
Secretary ...	24,000	Secretary ...	24,000
Sub-Secretary ...	18,000	Sub-Secretary ...	12,000
Rupees ...	1,67,100	Rupees ...	1,50,000
DEDUCT—			
Scale proposed by Government ...	1,50,000		
Saving ...	17,100		

10. *Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Revenue, Bombay.*
 —The Government approve Mr. Ricketts' suggestions to substitute a Chief Commissioner with Secretary and 3 Commissioners of Divisions, for the 2 who discharge the duties at present. The matter has been referred to the Bombay Government and will be considered in the Home Department on receipt of their reply. Meanwhile, if the present arrangements be continued:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
2 Revenue Commissioners at 42,000	84,000	2 Revenue Commissioners at 38,000 ...	76,000
DEDUCT—			
Scale proposed by Government ...	76,000		
Saving ...	8,000		

11. *District Judges.*—Mr. Ricketts' scale of salaries is generally approved of. In Bengal and the North West the full reduction should not be carried out at once. A system of gradation as in Bombay, *personal* and not local, is approved of.

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Government.		
BENGAL	26 Judges	at 30,000	7,80,000	14 Judges	at 28,000 3,92,000
	2 Addl. Do.	at 30,000	60,000	14 Ditto	at 25,000 3,50,000
	3 Ditto	at 25,000	78,000	3 Addl. Do.	at 25,000 75,000
N. W. P.	19 Judges	at 30,000	5,70,000	10 Judges	at 28,000 2,80,000
	1 Addl. Ditto	...	24,000	10 Ditto	at 25,000 2,50,000
MADRAS	20 Judges	at 28,000	5,60,000	10 Judges	at 28,000 2,80,000
	9 Sub. Judges	at 16,800	1,51,200	10 Ditto	at 25,000 2,50,000
	2 Assist. Do.	at 16,800	33,600	9 Sub. Judges	
				at 14,400	1,29,600
				2 Asst. Do.	at 14,400 28,800
BOMBAY	6 Judges	at 28,000	1,68,000	4 Judges	at 28,000 1,12,000
	1 Ditto	...	27,600	4 Ditto	at 25,000 1,00,000
	1 Ditto	...	24,000	3 First Asst. Judges	
	2 First Assist. Judges			at 14,400	43,200
		at 14,400	43,200	2 Asst. Do.	at 9,600 19,200
	6 Assist. Ditto	at 8,400	50,400	4 Ditto	at 7,800 31,200
			25,70,000		23,41,000
DEDUCT—					
	Proposed by Government	...	23,41,000		
	Saving	...	2,29,000		

12. *Collectors, Magistrates and Police of Bengal.*—If the existing system of separate Magistrates and Collectors is to stand, Collectorships cannot be regarded as more responsible offices than Magistracies. The salaries of the three grades in

the following table will be *personal*, enabling the Lieutenant Governor to secure the services of efficient men for all the districts. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs—also Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, and the Collector have larger salaries allotted them to meet the expense of living in Calcutta. This is the case also with the appointments at Pooree, Balasore and Cuttack, in which the duties of Collector, Magistrate and Salt Agent are united. When the union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector takes place, the salary of the office at Cuttack should be reduced to Rs. 25,000, and that of the Magistracy of Howrah raised from Rs. 10,800 to Rs. 12,000 per annum. There should be, in the case of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and Assistants with special powers, 13 officers in each of the 1st and 2nd grades and 17 in the 3rd grade, with 25 Covenanted Assistants on Rs. 4,800 per annum.

Existing Scale.		Scale of Collectors and Magistrates not united, proposed by Government.		Scale of Collectors and Magistrates united, proposed by Government.	
21 Collectors at 23,000 ..	483,000 0 0	8 Collectors at 18,000 ..	1,44,000 0 0	11 Collectors and Magistrates at 25,000 ...	2,53,000 0 0
3 Ditto at 18,000 ...	54,000 0 0	8 Ditto at 15,000 ..	1,20,000 0 0	11 Ditto at 20,000 ...	2,20,000 0 0
24 Magistrates at 10,500 ..	2,52,000 0 0	6 Magistrates at 15,000 ..	90,000 0 0	11 Ditto at 17,000 ...	1,87,000 0 0
4 Independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at 18,000 ..	72,000 0 0	8 Ditto at 15,000 ..	1,20,000 0 0	13 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collrs. at 9,800 ..	1,27,400 0 0
2 Ditto at 12,000 ..	24,000 0 0	3 Independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at 18,000 ..	54,000 0 0	13 Ditto at 7,800 ..	1,01,400 0 0
11 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at 8,400 ..	92,400 0 0	3 Ditto at 15,000 ..	45,000 0 0	17 Ditto at 6,000 ..	1,02,000 0 0
8 Ditto at 6,000 ..	48,000 0 0	3 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at 12,000 ...	36,000 0 0	25 Covtd. Assists. at 4,800 ...	1,20,000 0 0
25 Covtd. Assists. at 4,800 ...	1,20,000 0 0	3 Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at 9,500 ..	28,500 0 0		
		8 Ditto at 7,500 ..	60,000 0 0		
		8 Ditto at 6,000 ..	48,000 0 0		
		25 Covtd. Assists. at 4,800 ...	1,20,000 0 0		
EXCEPTIONAL OFFICES.					
1 Magte. and Jail Supdt.	28,000 0 0	1 Magistrate and Jail Superintendent ...	24,000 0 0	1 Magistrate and Jail Superintendent ...	24,000 0 0
1 Collector	23,000 0 0	1 Collector	20,000 0 0	1 Collector	20,000 0 0
3 Collrs. and Magistrates at 18,666-10-8 ..	55,000 0 0	1 Collector and Magistrate at 16,000 ..	16,666 10 8	1 Collector and Magistrate at 16,000 ...	16,666 10 8
2 Indemt. Joint Magtes. and Deputy Collrs. at 12,000 ..	24,000 0 0	2 Ditto	32,000 0 0	2 Ditto	32,000 0 0
1 Magistrate	10,800 0 0			2 Independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collrs. at 10,800 ...	21,600 0 0
		Rupees	11,82,806 10 8	1 Magistrate	12,000 0 0
	12,94,490 0 0				
DEDUCT--					
Proposed by Government	11,83,466 10 8			Rupees	11,83,466 10 8
Saving	1,10,933 5 4				

13. *Collectors and Magistrates N. W. P. and Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.*—The personal gradation system should be adopted, and the full reduction carried out as vacancies occur. The offices of the Punjab should be placed more on an equality with the offices of the North West than at present, and the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners raised to 20,000 Rs. per annum:

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
NORTH WEST PROVINCES—			
29 Colls. and Magtes.		12 Colls. and Magtes.	
at 27,000 ...	7,83,000	at 23,000 ..	2,76,000
2 Ditto at 12,000 ...	24,000	13 Ditto at 20,000 ...	2,60,000
		6 Ditto at 17,000 ...	1,02,000
PUNJAB—			
11 Deputy Commrs.		11 Deputy Commrs.	
at 18,000 ...	1,98,000	at 23,000 ..	2,53,000
8 Ditto at 14,400 ..	1,15,200	11 Ditto at 18,000 ...	1,98,000
8 Ditto at 12,000 ...	96,000	5 Ditto at 14,000 ...	70,000
Rupees ...	12,16,200	Rupees ...	11,59,000
DEDUCT—			
Proposed by Govt.	•11,59,000		
	—		
Saving	57,200		

14. *Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors N. W. P. and First and Second Class Assistants, Punjab.*—The Government agrees with Mr. Ricketts' views. The rule under which, in Bengal and the North West Provinces, an extra Rupees 100 is allowed to Assistants when, after having passed the higher standard of examination, they have for a year exercised special powers, should be introduced into Oude and the Punjab. To induce Assistants to qualify themselves for higher duties, 50 out of the 100 rupees should be allowed to them when they have been vested with special powers:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
NORTH WEST PROVINCES —		19 Joint Magistrates and De-	
19 Joint Magistrates and De-		puty Collectors at 9,600	1,82,400
puty Collectors at 12,000	2,28,000	11 Ditto at 7,800	85,800
11 Ditto at 8,400	92,400	6 Assistants at 6,000	36,000
6 Assistants at 6,000	36,000	17 Ditto at 4,800	81,600
17 Ditto at 4,800	81,600		
PUNJAB —		19 Assistant Commissioners	
19 Assistant Commis-		ers at 9,600	1,82,400
sers at 8,400	1,59,600	7 Ditto at 7,800	54,600
7 Ditto at 7,200	50,400	6 Ditto at 6,000	36,000
19 Ditto at 6,000	1,14,000	13 Ditto at 4,800	62,400
	Rupees 7,62,900		Rupees 7,21,200
DEDUCT			
Proposed Scale	7,21,200		
Saving, Rupees	40,800		

The consideration of the salaries to be allotted to *Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates in the North West Provinces and Extra Assistants in the Punjab; and to Tehsildars and Peshkars of the North West Provinces and the Punjab*, is deferred.

15. *Collectors and Magistrates, Madras.*—The districts are too large to be manageable. The revenue is defrauded, and the police inefficiently superintended. But as the division of the five large districts of Malabar, Bellary, Cuddapah, Canara and Madura would be too expensive, an addition to the establishments is proposed :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.	
1 Collector and Magistrate	*34,269	1 Collector and Magistrate	30,000
1 Ditto	31,000	1 Ditto	28,000
1 Ditto	30,100	1 Ditto	24,000
1 Ditto	*30,000	17 Ditto at 23,000	3,91,000
15 Ditto at 28,000	4,20,000		
1 Ditto	*24,000		Rupees 4,73,000
	Rupees 5,69,300		
DEDUCT			
Proposed Scale	4,73,000		
Saving, Rupees	96,300		

* These officers are also Agents to the Governor, the first in Canara the

16. *Collector of Madras.*—The annual salary of Rs. 20,000 instead of 28,000, is sufficient for the duties.

17. *Subordinate Officers of the Revenue Department, Madras.*—The rates are in accordance with those suggested for the other Presidencies :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
19 Sub-Collectors at 14,000	2,66,000	25 Assistants at 9,600	2,40,000
20 Ditto at 8,800	1,76,000	15 Ditto at 7,800	1,17,000
20 Ditto at 4,200	84,000	11 Ditto at 6,000	66,000
		20 Ditto at 4,800	96,000
	Rupees 5,26,000		
DEDUCT—			Rupees 5,19,000
Proposed by Government	5,19,000		
Commissioner's saving ...			
Saving ..	7,000		

The consideration of the salaries of the *Sheristadars and Tes-hildars of Madras*, is deferred.

18. *Collectors and Magistrates, Bombay.*—Although the labours of a Bombay Collectorate, owing to the ryotwarree system, are heavy, the responsibility is less than elsewhere. The Bombay Collectors have no police duties, are relieved by the Enam Commission and Survey Department, and can pass sentence for only one year :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.	
11 Collectors at 28,000	3,08,000	9 Collectors at 23,000	2,07,000
1 Ditto	23,000	3 Ditto at 20,000	60,000
	Rupees 3,31,000		Rupees 2,67,000
DEDUCT—	2,67,000		
Saving	64,000		

19. *The Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stationery* should receive a consolidated salary of Rs. 12,000 instead of 13,800 as at present.

20. The consideration of the salaries of the *Uncovenanted Subordinate Revenue Officers, Dusterdars and Mamludars of Bombay*, is deferred. As to the covenanted officers; the present Sub-Collectors should be first Assistants with the same salaries as the Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the North West and Bengal:—

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.		
1 Sub-Collector	...	16,800	7 First Assistants	at 9,600	67,200
10 First Assistants	at 9,600	96,000	7 Ditto	at 7,800	54,600
2 Ditto	at 8,400	16,800	12 Jnr. Assistants	at 6,000	72,000
12 Second Assistants	at 6,600	79,200	12 Ditto	at 4,800	57,600
12 Third Ditto	at 4,800	57,600			
	Rupees	2,66,400		Rupees	2,51,400
DEDUCT—		2,51,400			
Saving, Rupees		15,000			

Moonsiffs' Establishments in Bengal and the North West; District Police of Madras and Bombay. Consideration deferred.

21. *Commissioner and Officers for Thuggee and Dacoity in Bengal*:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Commissioner	18,000	18,000
Assistant General, Superintendent, and Assistant Commissioner	8,400	9,600
Rupees	26,400	27,600
DEDUCT—		
Existing Scale	...	26,400
Increase	...	1,200

22. *General Superintendent for Thuggee and Dacoity and his Assistants*

other civil appointments, and should draw no pay from the Thuggee department:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
General Superintendent	16,800	16,800
4 Assistants at 8,400	33,600	33,600
3 Ditto at 2,400	7,200	...
1 Ditto	1,200	1,200
1 Ditto ... ..	...	...
Rupees	58,800	51,600
DEDUCT — Proposed by Government	51,600	
Saving	7,200	

The consideration of the *Survey Establishments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Enam Commissions in Madras and Bombay*, is deferred.

23. *Inspectors General of Prisons.*—The Court ordered the following scale to be adopted in their despatch No. 64 of 1858, 11th August:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale sanctioned by Court and proposed by Government.
Bengal	30,000	28,000
North-West Provinces	30,000	22,000
Punjab	12,000	18,000
Madras	30,000	22,000
Bombay	30,000	21,000
Rupees	1,32,000	1,14,000
DEDUCT — Sanctioned by Court and proposed by Government	1,14,000	
Court's saving	18,000	

24. *Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in all the Presidencies.*— In a despatch, No. 36 of 31st December last, the Government recommended that the office of Administrator General should be united with that of Remembrancer at Madras and Bombay on a consolidated allowance of Rs. 1500:—

Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bengal 30,000	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bengal 28,000
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Pleader in Madras 3,600	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Pleader and ex officio Joint Secretary to the Central Examination Committee in the North-West Provinces 12,000
Administrator General in Madras 8,400	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Government Pleader, and Administrator General in Madras 18,000
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay 6,000	Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Pleader at Madras 2,100
Administrator General in Bombay 10,200	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General in Bombay 18,000
Rupees 58,200	Rupees 78,400
	DEDUCT
	Existing Scale 58,200
	Proposed by Commissioner. 58,000 : 18,600, pays of Administrators General in Madras and Bombay 76,600
	Increase over existing scale 20,200
	Increase over Commissioner's scale 1,800

25. *Salt and Opium Departments, Bengal.*—As the Opium Agents hold responsible posts and give up promotion, their salaries should be those of Sessions Judges.

1	Opium Agent	...	...	42,000	0	0			
1	Ditto	...	...	36,000	0	0			
1	First Assistant	...	...	14,400	0	0			
1	Ditto	...	...	6,000	0	0			
2	Sub Deputy Opium Agents	at 10,800	..	21,600	0	0					
1	Ditto	at 9,600	...	38,400	0	0					
1	Ditto	at 8,400	...	33,600	0	0					
1	Ditto	at 7,200	...	28,800	0	0					
1	Ditto	at 6,000	...	21,000	0	0					
2	Surveyors and Assistants to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents	at 3,600	..	7,200	0	0					
1	Intendant of the Opium Godown	...	...	4,800	0	0			
1	Opium Examiner	...	...	2,400	0	0			
							2,59,200	0	0		
3	Salt Agents	at 30,000	..	90,000	0	0					
1	Ditto	...	...	9,333	5	4			
1	Ditto	...	...	9,333	5	4			
1	Ditto	...	...	9,333	5	4			
1	Ditto	...	...	5,000	0	0			
6	Assistant Salt Agents	at 3,600	...	21,600	0	0					
1	Ditto	...	...	3,000	0	0			
1	Marine Assistant	...	...	1,800	0	0			
1	Superintendent of the Sulkeah Salt Godowns	...	...	24,000	0	0			
1	Controller of Government Salt Chowkies	...	...	30,000	0	0			
2	Superintendents of Salt Chowkies	at 8,400	...	16,800	0	0					
2	Ditto	at 6,000	...	12,000	0	0					
2	Ditto	at 4,800	...	9,600	0	0					
2	Ditto	at 4,200	...	8,400	0	0					
2	Ditto	at 3,600	...	7,200	0	0					
1	Assistant Superintendent	...	...	2,160	0	0			
							2,59,560	0	0		
							Rupees	...	5,18,760	0	0
DEDUCT —											
Proposed by Government							4,22,493	5	4
Saving							96,266	10	8

Scale proposed by Government.

1 Opium Agent		32,000	0	0	
1 Ditto		28,000	0	0	
1 First Assistant		14,400	0	0	
1 Ditto		12,000	0	0	
2 Sub-Deputy Opium Agents	at 9,600	19,200	0	0	
4 Ditto	at 7,800	31,200	0	0	
8 Ditto	at 6,000	48,000	0	0	
1 Ditto	at 4,800	19,200	0	0	
2 Surveyors and Assistants to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents	at 3,600	7,200	0	0	
1 Intendant of the Opium Godown		4,800	0	0	
1 Opium Examiner		2,400	0	0	
					2,18,400 0 0
2 Salt Agents	at 24,000	48,000	0	0	
1 Ditto		18,000	0	0	
1 Ditto		8,333	5	4	
1 Ditto		8,000	0	0	
1 Ditto		8,000	0	0	
4 Assistant Salt Agents	at 3,600	14,400	0	0	
3 Ditto	at 3,000	9,000	0	0	
1 Marine Assistant		1,800	0	0	
1 Superintendent of the Sulkeh Salt Golahs		8,400	0	0	
1 Controller of Government Salt Chowkies		24,000	0	0	
2 Superintendents of Salt Chowkies	at 8,400	16,800	0	0	
2 Ditto	at 6,000	12,000	0	0	
2 Ditto	at 4,800	9,600	0	0	
2 Ditto	at 4,200	8,400	0	0	
2 Ditto	at 3,600	7,200	0	0	
1 Assistant Superintendent		2,160	0	0	
					2,04,093 5 4
	Rupees				4,22,493 5 4

These salaries have all been fixed with the intention of the appointments being given in full to natives and East Indians, if duly qualified.

26. *Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.*—Rupees 30,000 would not be too much. The salary of the N. W. Secretary is Rs. 32,000.

27 and 28. *Judicial and Financial Commissioners, Punjab.*—Each should have Rs. 40,000, like a Puisne Judge of the N. W. Sudder.

29. *Officers of the Province of Oude.*—The Chief Commissioner should have Rs. 50,000, with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 6,000.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Chief Commissioner ...	66,000	Chief Commissioner ...	50,000
Secretary to Ditto ...	24,000	Sumptuary Allowance ...	6,000
Judicial Commissioner ...	42,000		
Financial Commissioner ...	42,000	Secretary to Ditto ...	...
4 Divisional Commissioners	1,32,000	Judicial Commissioner ...	...
4 Deputy Commissioners	72,000	4 Divisional Commissioners	at 32,000
4 Ditto	57,600	6 Deputy Commissioners	at 23,000
4 Ditto	48,000	6 Ditto ...	at 20,000
1 Special Assistant	12,000	6 Assistant Commissioners	at 9,600
1 Ditto	9,600	Ditto ...	at 7,800
6 Assistant Commissioners	50,400	Ditto ...	at 6,000
6 Ditto	43,200	Ditto ...	at 4,800
6 Ditto	36,000	1 Extra Assistant Commissioner	...
3 Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,600	Ditto ...	at 7,800
6 Ditto	28,800	Ditto ...	at 6,000
9 Ditto	27,000	Ditto ...	4,800
	11	Ditto ...	3,000
Rupees ...	7,12,200	Rupees ...	7,51,400
		Deduct—	
		Existing Scale	7,12,200
		Increase	39,200

30. *Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Rajpootana.*—Sir H. Lawrence proposed to join the Central India Agencies and to add to them the Neemuch and Ajmere Commissionerships. Sir R. Hamilton reported against this. The Government consider it inexpedient, as the extent of country comprises 200,000 square miles, and the saving would be inconsiderable. The appointment of Agent in Rajpootana is very onerous, but the number of his assistants is unnecessarily large. Any whom it may be necessary to employ, more than 4, may be called Temporary Assistants :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Governor General's Agent	60,000	Governor General's Agent	42,000
9 Assistants at 6,000 ..	54,000	Sumptuary Allowance	6,000
Political Agent at Meywar	30,000		
Assistant to ditto ...	1,200		
Political Agent at Jey-poor	24,000		48,000
Political Agent at Joud-poor	21,000	1 Assistant	8,040
Political Agent at Har-rowtee	18,000	3 Ditto at 6,000	18,000
		Political Agent at Meywar	24,000
		Assistant to ditto	1,200
Rupees	2,08,200	Political Agent at Jey-poor	20,000
DEDUCT—		Political Agent at Joud-poor	20,000
Proposed by Government	1,55,600	Political Agent at Har-rowtee	16,000
Saving ..	52,600		
		Rupees	1,55,600

31. *Governor General's Agent and other Officers in Central India.*—The salary of the Governor General's Agent in Central India, which has, from time to time, been reduced from Rupees 1,00,038 to Rupees 40,000 per annum, was raised in 1854, when the Gwalior and Bundelcund agencies were added to the Indore office, to Rupees 48,000. The duties of the Political Agency at Gwalior are light. It should be separated from the Indore Agency; this will be more acceptable to the Native Government.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Governor General's Agent	48,900	Govr. Genl's Agent	36,000
1 Assistant ... 9,000	•	Sumptuary Allow-	
As Deputy Opium		ance ... 6,000	42,000
Agent ... 3,000	12,000	1 Assistant ...	9,600
		1 Ditto ...	6,000
1 Assistant ...	7,200	Political Agent at Gwalior	30,000
Political Agent at Gwalior	24,000	Ditto at Bhopal ...	16,000
Ditto at Bhopal ...	18,000	Ditto at Rewa ...	9,600
Medical Officer at Bhopal	7,200	Medical Officer at Bhopal	6,000
Political Assistant at Bundelcund and Rewa ...	12,000	Political Assistant at Bundelcund ...	9,600
Ditto at Bhopawar ...	7,200	Ditto at Bhopawar ...	9,600
Ditto at Maunpoor ...	7,263	Ditto at Maunpoor ...	2,400
Rupees ...	1,42,863	Rupees	1,40,800
DEDUCT—			
Proposed by Government	1,40,800		
Saving ...	2,063		

32. *The Officers of Nagpore.*—The information received is insufficient to allow of a decided opinion being formed in respect to them. A Judicial Commissioner should be appointed in place of the personal assistant and superintendent of police. Though Nagpore is behind Mysore in resources and population* the salary of the Commissioner of the former should be larger on account of its disadvantages:—

Nagpore	{ Population	...	...	2,855,193
	{ Land Revenue	...	...	29,50,512
Mysore	{ Population	...	...	3,726,459
	{ Land Revenue	...	...	59,76,251

35. *The Hyderabad Resident and other Officers :-*

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.			
Resident, ...	...	66,000	Resident, ...	...	42,000
First Assistant, ...	...	...	Sumptuary Allowance	...	10,000
Second ditto, ...	...	7,200			
Judicial and Financial Commissioner, ...	...	42,000	Assistant ditto, ...	...	...
1 Deputy Commissioner, ...	...	18,000	Judicial and Financial Commissioner, ...	...	36,000
2 Ditto, at 14,400, ...	...	28,800	1 Deputy Commissioner, ...	...	23,000
1 Ditto, ...	...	12,000	1 Ditto, ...	...	20,000
6 Assist. Commissioners, at 7,200, ...	...	43,200	2 Ditto, ... at 17,000	...	34,000
2 Extra ditto, at 7,200, ...	...	14,400	1 Assistant Commissioner, ...	...	9,600
4 Ditto, ... at 4,800, ...	...	19,200	2 Ditto, ... at 7,800	...	15,600
6 Ditto, ... at 3,000, ...	...	18,000	2 Ditto, ... at 6,000	...	12,000
Deduct, ...	...	...	1 Ditto, ...	...	4,800
Proposed by Government, ...	...	2,85,752	1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	...	9,600
		2,77,200	1 Ditto, ...	...	7,800
Saving, ...	...	8,552	1 Ditto, ...	...	6,000
			3 Ditto, ... at 4,800	...	14,400
			6 Ditto, ... at 3,000	...	18,000
			Rupees, ...	...	2,77,200

malous. The territory should be divided into two Commissionerships, and the Punjab system carried out :—

SALUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

Existing Scale.				Scale proposed by Government.				
Existing Scale.				Scale proposed by Government.				
Commissioner,	...	...	...	2 Commissioners,	...	at 32,000	...	64,000.
Civil and Sessions Judge,	...	...	...	2 Deputy Ditto,	...	at 23,000	...	46,000
Superintendent,	...	...	...	3 Ditto,	...	at 18,000	...	54,000
Deputy ditto,	...	...	...	3 Ditto,	...	at 13,400	...	40,200
Ditto ditto,	...	...	...	4 Ditto,	...	at 12,000	...	48,000
Ditto,	...	...	...	2 Covenanted Assistants,	...	at 7,800	...	15,600
Ditto,	...	...	...	2 Ditto,	...	at 6,000	...	12,000
Covenanted ditto,	...	...	...	4 Ditto,	...	at 4,800	...	19,200
Uncovenanted ditto,	...	...	...	1 Uncovenanted Asst.	...	...	...	7,800
Ditto,	...	...	...	1 Ditto,	...	...	...	18,000
Ditto,	...	...	...	3 Ditto,	...	at 6,000	...	18,000
Ditto,	...	...	...	3 Ditto,	...	at 1,800	...	5,400
Ditto,	...	...	...	9 Ditto,	...	at 2,400	...	21,600
Assistants employed on Settlement duty,	...	...	...	7 Tehseldars,	...	at 2,100	...	14,700
	...	...	...	12 Ditto,	...	at 1,800	...	21,600
	...	...	...	22 Nazirs	...	at 840	...	18,480
	...	...	...	7 Peshkars,	...	at 660	...	4,620
	...	...	...	12 Ditto,	...	at 450	...	5,400
	...	...	...	21 Ditto,	...	at 360	...	7,560
	...	...	...	4 Nazirs,	...	at 240	...	960
	...	...	...	7 Ditto,	...	at 120	...	840
	...	...	...	7 Naib ditto,	...	...	...	840
Total				Total				12,34,556
Total				Total				12,60,885
Total				Total				26,320
Total				Total				18,240
Total				Total				8,089

Deduct—

Saving proposed by Government over existing scale, ... }

37. The *Resident at Nepaul* has a salary of 38,000 Rupees ; it should remain, as also the *Assistant to the Resident's* salary.

38. The *Resident at Baroda* has Rs. 36,000, his *Assistant* Rs. 9,000. They should remain.

39. The salary of the *Resident at Travancore* should be reduced from Rs. 33,600 to Rs. 24,000, the pay of the Meywar Agent.

40. The Agency allowance of Rs. 3,000 granted to the Commissioner of Revenue at Benares as *Governor General's Agent and Superintendent of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg*, should be retrenched.

The consideration of the case of the *Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad*, is deferred.

41. *Officers in Pegu*.—Though the population and land revenue of Pegu are not more than are found in several of the first class districts of Bengal, yet the frontier is so turbulent, the people so scattered, and the Commissioner so distant from head quarters, that he should have Rs. 2,000 in excess of a similar officer in the interior. Mr. Ricketts recommends that the Tennasserim Provinces be added to the Pegu Commission, but Sir A. Bogle opposes this. The salary of the Magistrate of Rangoon should be fixed at that of a third class Deputy Commissioner. The question whether the Extra Assistants should, as in the Punjab, constitute a separate Branch of the Administration, is referred to the Foreign Department:—

PEGU.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner,	36,000	Commissioner,	36,000
1 Deputy Commissioner,...	14,400	1 Deputy Commissioner,...	18,000
2 Ditto at 12,000,...	24,000	2 Ditto at 12,000,...	24,000
1 Ditto,	9,600	4 Ditto at 10,800,...	43,200
2 Ditto at 8,400,	16,800	Superintendent of For-	
Superintendent of For-		ests,	12,000
ests,	12,000	Magistrate of Rangoon,	10,800
Magistrate of Rangoon,	9,600	Assistant ditto,	4,800
Assistant ditto,	6,000	Magistrate of Dalhousie,	8,400
Magistrate of Dalhousie,	10,800	2 Assistant Commissioners	
5 Assistant Commissioners		at 7,800,	15,600
at 6,000,	30,000	3 Ditto at 6,000,	18,000
1 Ditto,	4,800	1 Ditto,	4,800
1 Ditto,	2,400	1 Ditto,	2,400
7 Extra, ditto at 4,800 ...	33,600	1 Extra ditto,	7,800
1 Collector of Customs, ...	7,200	2 Ditto at 6,000,	12,000
1 Ditto,	6,000	2 Ditto at 4,800,	9,600
1 Ditto,	4,800	2 Ditto at 3,600,	7,200
1 Ditto,	3,600	1 Collector of Customs, ...	7,200
		1 Ditto,	6,000
		1 Ditto,	4,800
		1 Ditto,	3,600
Rupees,	2,31,600	Rupees,	2,56,200
		Deduct—	
		Existing Scale,	2,31,600
		Increase,	24,600

42. *Officers in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.*—Except in area the territory does not equal a third class district in Bengal. A salary of Rs. 28,000 a year is proper for the Commissionership. The Deputy Commissioners are placed on the same footing as those of Pegu :—

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner, ...	42,000	Commissioner, ...	28,000
2 Depy. Commrs. at 12,000	24,000	1 Deputy Commissioner,	14,400
1 Ditto, ...	9,600	1 Ditto ...	12,000
1 Ditto, ...	7,200	2 Ditto at 10,800...	21,600
1 Magistrate, ...	9,600	2 Asst. Commrs. at 9,600	19,200
4 Asst. Commrs. at 6,000	24,000	2 Ditto at 6,000 ...	12,000
Conservator of Forests,	7,200	1 Ditto ...	4,800
Assistant ditto,...	3,600	1 Asst. Supt. of Forests,...	3,600
Collector of Sea Customs,	4,800	1 Collector of Customs, ...	6,600
2 Tseckkays at 3,000 ...	6,000	2 Tseckkays at 3,000 ...	6,000
1 Ditto, ...	2,400	1 Ditto ...	2,400
1 Ditto, ...	1,800	1 Ditto ...	1,800
8 Goung Gyouks at 1,200	9,600	6 Goung Gyouks and Myo-	
4 Ditto, at 960...	3,840	thogyees at 1,200 ...	7,200
1 Ditto ...	900	8 Ditto at 960 ...	7,680
3 Ditto at 720 ...	2,160	3 Ditto at 720 ...	2,160
4 Ditto at 600 ...	2,400	9 Ditto at 600 ...	5,400
2 Ditto at 480 ...	960	6 Ditto at 480 ...	2,880
2 Ditto at 300 ...	600		
2 Ditto at 240 ...	480		
1 Myothogyee, ...	720		
4 Ditto at 600 ..	2,400		
1 Ditto ...	480		
Rupees, ...	1,66,740	Rupees, ...	1,57,720
Deduct—			
Proposed by Go-			
vernment, ...	1,57,720		
Saving, ...	9,020		

43. *Officers in Arracan.*—With one exception all their salaries should be increased owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, the separation from all society and the high price of provisions:—

ARRACAN.

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government
Commissioner	20,400	*24,000
Principal Assistant in Akyab	12,000	14,400
Second Assistant in ditto „	9,600	10,800
Junior Assistant in ditto „	6,000	7,800
Principal Assistant in Ramree	12,000	12,000
Uncovenanted Assistant in ditto „	„	4,800
Principal Assistant in Sandoway... ..	8,400	8,400
	68,400	82,200
Deduct—	Existing Scale,	68,400
	Increase ...	13,800

44. *Officers in Chota Nagpore.*—The area (32,018 square miles) is great and the management of the tributary estates responsible, though the work is one-fourth that of the Agra and Allahabad divisions. The salary of the Commissioner should be Rs. 28,000, that of a Judge of the first class:—

* This is Salary only. House rent, as given at present, is disallowed.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner, ...	30,000	Commissioner, ...	28,000
1 Deputy ditto, ...	18,000	1 Assistant ditto, ...	3,600
1 Assistant ditto, ...	3,600	1 Judicial Commr., ...	18,000
2 Principal Assistants • at 12,000,	24,000	2 Deputy Commis- sioners, at 14,400,	28,800
3 Senior ditto at 9,000,	27,000	1 Ditto, ...	12,000
1 Junior ditto ...	6,000	2 Ditto, at 10,800,	21,600
1 Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, ...	4,800	1 Assistant Commr., ..	6,000
1 Deputy Collector, ...	4,800	2 Ditto at 4,800,	9,600
1 Deputy Magistrate,	3,600	5 Sub or Extra Assist. ditto, at 3,600,	18,000
3 Sub-Assistants,		1 Ditto, ...	600
at 3,600,	10,800	2 Moonsiffs at 1,800,	3,600
1 Moonsiff and Native Assistant, ..	2,400	6 Ditto at 1,200,	7,200
2 Moonsiffs at 1,800,	3,600		
7 Ditto at 1,200,	8,400	Deduct—	1,57,000
1 Sub-Assistant, ...	600	Existing Scale,	1,47,600
		Increase, ...	9,400
Rs. ...	1,47,600		

Officers in Assam.—At present the Commissioner takes all the revenue, and his Deputy all the civil and criminal duties. The province comprises the districts of Gowalpara, Kamroop, Durrung, Luckimpore, Nowgong, Seesagurh, Cossyah Hills. Mr. Ricketts thinks it should be under two Commissioners, and the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal approved. The question is referred to the Government of Bengal for their consideration; the question of salary is meanwhile allowed to remain as it is :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Commissioner,	24,000	2 Commissioners, at 20,000	40,000
1 Deputy ditto,	18,000	1 Principal Assistant, ...	11,400
4 Principal Assts. at 12,000	48,000	3 Ditto, at 12,000	36,000
3 Ditto, at 9,000	27,000	3 Ditto, at 9,000	27,000
1 Ditto,	6,000	1 Ditto,	6,000
1 Junior Assistant,	6,000	1 Junior Assistant,	6,000
4 Sub-Assistants, at 5,400	21,600	1 Sub-Assistant,	7,800
1 Ditto,	4,200	1 Ditto,	6,000
3 Ditto, at 3,000	9,000	2 Ditto, at 4,800	9,600
1 Principal Sudder Ameen,	3,000	4 Ditto, at 3,000	12,000
3 Sudder Ameens, at 1,800	5,400	1 Principal Sudder Ameen,	3,000
2 Ditto, at 1,200	2,400	1 Sudder Ameen,	2,400
1 Deputy Collector,	1,800	3 Ditto, at 1,800	5,400
9 Moonsiffs, at 1,200	10,800	1 Ditto,	1,200
1 Sudder Ameen and 2		1 Deputy Collector,	1,800
Moonsiffs at 540 constituting a Panchayet,	1,620	4 Moonsiffs at 1,440	5,760
		5 Ditto, at 1,200	6,000
		1 Sudder Ameen and 2	
Add,	1,88,820	Moonsiffs at 540 constituting a Panchayet,	1,620
Estabt. of Commr.	28,081		
Ditto of Deputy Ditto,	9,540		
		Add,	1,91,980
Rupees, ...	2,26,441	Estabt. for first Commr.	22,969
		Ditto for second ditto,	11,988
			2,26,937
		Deduct—	
		Existing Scale,	2,26,441
		Increase,	496

Political Agent at Munneepore.—The question of retaining this officer has been referred to the Foreign Department. Rs. 9,600 would be a suitable salary for the appointment.

45. *Superintendent of Cachar and his Assistant.*—The salaries proposed by Mr. Ricketts—Rs. 19,200—are suitable.

46. *Superintendent of Darjeeling and his Assistant.*—The salary of Rs. 9,600 for Superintendent is suitable. Government sees no occasion for the appointment of an Assistant.

Agent and Assistant in Hill Tracts of Orissa.—Pending a report from Government of Bengal, the consideration of their salaries is postponed.

47. *Officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—The late Lieutenant Governor, who fixed their salaries originally, agrees with Mr. Ricketts that they should be increased. The salary of the Deputy Commissioner Government considers unnecessarily high:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Deputy Commissioner,	14,400	15,000
Assistant ditto,	7,200	9,600
Ditto ditto,	6,000	7,800
Ditto ditto,	4,800	6,000
Ditto ditto,	4,800	6,000
Sub-Assistant Commissioner,	2,400	4,800
Ditto ditto,	2,400	3,000
Ditto ditto,	1,800	1,800
Ditto ditto,	1,800	1,800
	45,600	55,800
Deduct— Existing Scale, ... ..	...	45,600
Increase, ... ..	...	10,200

48. *Uncovenanted Assistant to Superintendent of Tributary Mehals in Cuttack.*—The salary is Rs. 4,800. As there is no prospect of promotion and there should be no change, an increase of Rs. 100 a month after 10 years' service, should be given.

49. *Officers in Kumaon :—*

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Commissioner,	24,000	20,000
Assistant in charge of Kumaon,	8,400	9,600
Ditto ditto Ghurwal,	8,400	8,400
Junior Assitant,	4,800	4,800
Deputy Collector,	4,200	4,200
Sudder Amcen Kumaon, inclusive of Establishment,	1,680	1,680
Ditto Ghurwal ditto,	1,680	1,680
Deputy Magistrate in the Babur,	3,000	3,000
Deduct— Proposed by Government,	56,160 53,360	53,360
Saving,	2,800	

50. *Officers in Ajmere and Mairwara.*—Government approves of Mr. Ricketts' proposal to place these districts under the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, as Commissioner in subordination to the Lieutenant Governor, and to vest the Deputy Commissioner with enlarged powers:—

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Commissioner.		
Commissioner,	...	31,587	Deputy Commissioner,	...	14,400
Assistant,	...	7,200	Ditto,	...	9,600
Ditto,	...	6,000	Native Assistant,	...	1,800
Sudder Ameen,	...	3,000	Ditto,	...	3,600
Ditto,	...	2,400	Ditto,	...	2,400
Deputy Collector,	...	4,200	Pundit,	...	1,200
Pundit,	...	210			
			Add,	...	36,000
Deduct—	...	54,627	Pay of Officer in command of the Mair Corps,		9,600
Proposed Scale,	...	45,600			
Saving,	...	9,027			45,600

51. *Officers in Dehra Doon.*—As the ordinary duties are light and the climate attractive, the present salary of the Superintendent, Rs. 12,000, should be reduced to Rs. 9,600, and that of the Assistant, Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 4,800, a saving of Rs. 3,600 per annum.

52. *Officers in Bhūtāna.*—The area (3,209 square miles), population (1,12,974) and revenue (Rs. 1,70,876) are small. But until all settlement proceedings have been closed and the Customs Department has been transferred to the Commissioner of Customs, the establishment should be left on its present footing:—

JAWUD NEEMUCH.

				Existing Scale.	Scale propos- ed by Go- vernment.
Superintendent,	...	...		12,000	14,400
Assistant,	...	...		.....	6,000
Ditto,	...	...		4,200	4,800
Temporary Assistant,	...	...		1,800	3,000
Peshkar,	...	...		960	1,200
1 Tehseeldar,...	...	...		2,400	2,400
2 Ditto, at 1,800	...	...		3,600	3,600
				24,960	35,400
Deduct,—	...	...	
Existing Scale,	...	...		.....	24,960
Increase,	...	...		.....	10,440

54. *Officers in Nimar.*—The Political Assistant's position is on a par with that of a 3rd class district in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Government allows all the salaries to remain as at present, viz. :—

Political Assistant,	...	...	...	12,000
Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate,	...	...	...	3,000
Deputy Collector,	...	...	...	3,600
				18,600

55. *Officers in Satta.*—Government would leave the pay of the Collector as it is. Whether the province should have any special rules for its Government as Mr. Ricketts suggests, will be considered in the Home Department. At present, unlike Pegu, the Punjab, &c., it is destitute of a Code :—

SATTARA.

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner.
Collector and Magistrate, ...	28,000	30,000
Judicial Assistant, ...	14,400	14,400
1st Assistant, ...	7,200	9,600
2nd ditto, ...	4,800	7,800
3rd ditto, ...	4,800	6,000
	59,200	67,800
		59,200
Increase, ...		8,600

56. *Superintendent of Mahableshtar.*—His salary is Rs. 11,284 and calls for no remark.

Pending the receipt of replies from Bombay the questions raised by Mr. Ricketts as to the following are allowed to stand over :—

The Officers of the Province of Kattiawar.

Political Agent in Kutch and his Assistants.

Agent to the Governor in Guzerat.

Agent to the Governor at Surat.

Political Agent in Muee Kanta.

Political Agent in Rewa Kanta.

Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country, Begaon.

The question of the salary to be allotted to the *Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends*, was submitted for the orders of the Secretary of State for India on 14th May 1859.

Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George and his Assistants in Ganjam.—The Agent's appointment is one of the most responsible under the Madras Government, in every respect more so than that of an ordinary Magistrate and Collector. The same is true of the Principal Assistant in a proportionate degree. The Military Assistant has charge of the talooks of Goomsur and Soradah, the hoorda of Aska, and the hill tracts of Goomsur,

throughout which he has the superintendence of the Police, and exercises full Criminal powers. He has also the command of the Ganjam Sebundy corps, consisting of 250 privates :—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by the Commissioner and approved of by Government.
Agent, who is also Collector and Magistrate,	34,200	30,000
1st (Principal) Assistant,	14,000	9,600
2nd (Senior) Assistant,	8,800	7,800
Deduct —		
Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government,	57,000	47,400
	47,400	
Saving,	9,600	

Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George and his Assistants at Vizagapatam.—The Agent's responsibilities are not equal to those of the Ganjam Agent :—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government.
Agent,	30,000	28,000
Principal Assistant,	14,000	9,600
Second Assistant,	8,800	7,800
Third Assistant, ... ..	...	4,800
Deduct—	52,800	50,200
Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Government,	50,200	
Saving,	2,600	

Orders have been issued to bring the district under the Regulations. The question of the salaries of the *Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George and his Assistants in Kurnool*, has been disposed of under the head "Collectors of Madras."

57. *Town Magistracies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.*—The Court of Directors sanctioned a 4th Magistrate at Madras on a salary of Rs. 800 a month because the area of jurisdiction and population is larger than in the other two :—

			Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Calcutta,	Senior Magistrate, ...		24,000	20,000
	Junior ditto, ...		9,600	12,000
Madras,	Senior Magistrate, ..		14,400	18,000
	Second ditto, ...		12,000	12,000
	Third ditto, ...		9,600	9,600
	Fourth ditto, ...		...	9,600
Bombay,	Senior ditto, ...		30,000	18,000
	Second ditto, ...		15,600	12,000
	Third ditto, ...		12,000	9,600
Deduct—			1,27,200	1,20,800
Proposed by Government, ...			1,20,800	
Saving, ...			6,400	

Commissioners and other Officers of Police for the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.—The salaries are allowed by Government to remain as they are. Mr. Ricketts' scale is also given:—

COMMISSIONERS &c. OF POLICE.

			Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commissioner.
Calcutta,	Commissioner, ...	...	30,000	24,000
	Deputy ditto, ...	...	7,200	9,600
	Superintendent,	...	4,800	4,800
	Ditto, ...	...	3,600	3,600
	Ditto, ...	...	3,600	3,600
Madras,	Commissioner,	...	18,000	20,000
	Deputy ditto, ...	...	6,000	6,000
	Ditto, ...	...	6,000	6,000
Bombay,	Commissioner,	...	14,400	18,000
	Deputy ditto, ...	...	6,000	7,800
			99,600	1,03,400
Deduct—				
			Existing Scale,	99,600
			Increase, ...	3,800

58. *Small Cause Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.*—The First Judge in Calcutta should have an increase of Rs. 2,000, owing to the state of society there. The additional expense will be covered by the fees. The salaries fixed for the 2nd and 3rd Bombay Judges are those fixed by the Court of Directors :—

Existing Scale		Scale proposed by Government.	
Calcutta.			
1st Judge, ...	18,000	1st Judge, ...	20,000
2nd Ditto, ...	12,000	2nd Ditto, ...	12,000
3rd Ditto, ...	12,000	3rd Ditto, ...	12,000
Chief Clerk, ...	9,000	Chief Clerk, ...	7,800
Assistant ditto, ...	3,600	Assistant Ditto, ...	3,600
1st Judge's Clerk, ...	3,000	1st, 2nd and 3rd	
2nd and 3rd Ditto)		Judge's Clerks, }	5,400
ditto, at 2,400 }	4,800	at 1,800, }	
1st Interpreter, ...	1,800	Three Interpreters, }	3,600
2nd ditto, ...	1,200	at 1,200, }	
Establishments of }		Establishment of }	
Writers, Bailiffs, }	37,875	Writers, Bailiffs, }	37,875
Servants, &c., }		Servants, &c., }	
	1,03,275		1,02,275
Madras.			
1st Judge, ...	18,000	1st Judge, ...	18,000
2nd Ditto, ...	12,000	2nd Ditto, ...	12,000
3rd Ditto, ...	12,000	3rd Ditto, ...	12,000
Chief Clerk, ...	7,800	Chief Clerk, ...	7,200
Assistant Clerk and }		Assistant Clerk and }	2,400
Cashier,* }	2,400	Cashier, ... }	
1st, 2nd and 3rd }		1st, 2nd and 3rd }	2,520
Judge's Clerks, }	2,520	Judge's do., at 840, }	
at 840, }		1st Interpreter, ...	2,100
1st Interpreter, ...	2,100	2nd Ditto, ...	840
2nd Ditto, ...	840	Establishment of }	
Establishment of }		Writers, Bailiffs, }	17,634
Writers, Bailiffs, }	17,634	Servants, &c., }	
Servants, &c., }			74,694
	75,294		
Bombay.			
1st Judge, ...	18,000	1st Judge, ...	18,000
2nd Ditto, ...	6,000	2nd Ditto, ...	12,000
3rd Ditto, ...	6,000	3rd Ditto, ...	9,000
Chief Clerk, ...	4,800	Chief Clerk, ...	6,000
1st, 2nd and 3rd }		Assistant Ditto, ...	1,800
Judge's Clerks, }	1,440	1st, 2nd and 3rd }	3,600
at 480, }		Judge's Clerks, }	
1st Interpreter, ...	1,200	at 1,200 }	
2nd Ditto, ...	720	Three Interpreters, }	3,600
3rd Ditto, ...	600	at 1,200 }	
Establishment of }		Establishment of }	20,592
Writers, Bailiffs, }	20,952	Writers, Bailiffs, }	
Servants, &c., }		Servants, &c., }	
	†59,712		74,952
	Rs. 2,38,281	Deduct - ...	2,51,921
		Existing Scale, ...	2,38,281
		Increase, ...	13,640

* The Assistant Clerk in Madras draws in addition a personal allowance of Rs. 1,800 per annum.

† In addition to this sum Rs. 325 per mensem are drawn for house rent.

59. *Superintendents of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces.*—Mr. Ricketts thinks both should be bound to prepare elementary treatises on agricultural subjects for the good of the natives, being relieved of the charge of all the tea gardens which should be made over to private persons:—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Government.	
* Superintendent at Calcutta,	18,000	Superintendent at Calcutta,	16,200*
Superintendent N. W. P. and the Punjab, ..	12,000	Superintendent N. W. P. and the Punjab, ...	12,000
Rupees, ...	30,000	Rupees, ...	28,200
Deduct— *			
Proposed by Commissioner and Government, ...	28,200		
Saving,	1,800		

60. *The Madras Conservator of Forests and his Assistants.*—The Conservator should not be remunerated on a higher scale than the corresponding officers in Bombay and the N. W. Provinces:—

* And a house.

MADRAS CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

				Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Commis- sioner and approved of by Govern- ment.
Conservator,	...	...	..	14,400	12,000
Assistant,	...	..	...	4,800	4,800
2 Ditto at 3,600,	...	...	...	7,200	7,200
3 Ditto at 2,400,	...	...	...	7,200	7,200
Rupees,				33,600	31,200
Deduct,—				31,200	
Proposed Scale,					
Saving,				2,400	

61. *The Bombay Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.*—The Government of Bombay approve of Mr. Ricketts' recommendations. The Conservator should be relieved of the charge of the enormous timber depôt at Bombay. His duties are scattered over the country from Kurrachee to Dharwar:—

BOMBAY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
Conservator	25,666	Conservator,	12,000
Assistant ditto in charge of the Timber Depot Bombay,	2,400	Timber Depot Agent,	6,600
House and Office Rent,	720	Conveyance Allowance,	600
Conveyance charges, say,	370		7,200
	3,490	Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Guzerat,	4,800
First Assistant Conserva- tor and Timber Agent in Guzerat,	5,940	Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Malabar and Canara,	3,600
Second Assistant Conser- vator in Guzerat,	720	Assistant Conservator in Belgaum,	1,800
Assistant Conservator and Timber Agent in Mala- bar and Canara,	3,600		
Office Rent,	360		
	3,960		
Assistant Conservator in Belgaum,	1,800		
	41,576		
Deduct—			
Proposed by Commis- sioner and approved of by Government,	29,400		
Saving,	12,176		
		Rupees,	29,400

62. *Officers of the Geological Survey:—*

Existing Scale approved of by Commissioner.		Scale proposed by Government.	
Superintendent, ...	13,200	Superintendent, ...	13,200
Assistant, ...	6,000	1 Assistant, ...	6,600
Do., at 4,800 ..	9,600	2 Do., at 5,400 ...	10,800
Do., ...	4,200	1 Do., ...	4,800
Do., at 3,600 ...	7,200	1 Do., ...	4,200
Rupees	40,200	1 Do., ...	3,600
			43,200
		Deduct—	
		Existing scale approved of by Commissioner, ...	40,200
		Increase, ...	3,000

63. *Secretaries to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta and Madras.*—Mr. Ricketts recommends that, the offices of Secretary to the Board of Examiners, of Examiner of candidates for the situation of Law Officers, and Persian Translator to the Government at Calcutta, be permanently joined, and a salary of Rupees 850 per mensem assigned to the united offices; and that the officer holding the appointments should have a seat at the Board of Examiners without any further pay; the saving being Rupees 550 per mensem. The late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal opposed this. As the Governor General permitted the present incumbent, Captain W. N. Lees, to draw a consolidated salary of 1,750 Rs. the question need not be entertained till there is a vacancy.

64. *The Stipendiary Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta,* receives 200 rupees a month. The salary should remain unaltered.

65. *The Bengali and Ooriah Translators to the Government of Bengal.* Their salaries amount to Rs. 8,160. Mr. Ricketts

proposes that they should be increased to 10,080 but the Government see no reason for it.

66. *Translators to the Government of Madras.*—Their salaries should remain as they are. The appointments are as follows:—
1. Persian and Hindoostanee Translators, salary Rs. 300 per mensem, held by Dr. Balfour, who is also Governor's Agent at Chepauk, and Pay-Master of the Carnatic stipends. 2. Canarese Translator, salary Rupees 250 per mensem, held by the 2nd Assistant to the Accountant General. 3. Telugoo Translator, salary Rupees 300 per mensem, held by the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue. 4. Tamil Translator, salary Rupees 300 per mensem, held by the Deputy Register of the Sudder Court. 5. Malayalum Translator, salary Rupees 250 per mensem, held by the Director of Public Instruction.

67. *Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay.*—The present salary of Rs. 750 should stand.

68. *School of Industrial Art, Madras.*—The office of Professor of Fine Arts was established by the Court of Directors on Rs. 4,560 per annum. It must stand.

69. *Astronomer, Madras.*—The present salary of Rs. 672-13-1 per month, should stand.

70. *Instructor of Photography in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.*—The salary, fixed experimentally at Rs. 150 per month, should stand.

71. *Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and Lithographic Press and his Assistant, Calcutta.*—Owing to the great facilities offered for peculation the salary should be fixed at not lower than Rs. 14,400 per annum:—

	Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
Superintendent,	18,000	14,400
Assistant to ditto,	6,000	6,000
	24,000	20,400
Deduct—		
Proposed by Government, ..	20,400	
Saving, ..	3,600	

72. *Superintendent of Mysore Princes.*—The salary should be reduced to Rs. 800 a month, by which a saving of Rs. 2,400 per annum will be effected.

73. *Officers of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Mints.*—The responsibilities of the Mint Masters are great. The work at Calcutta is much heavier than in the others, and at Bombay than in Madras. The proposal to increase the salaries of the subordinate officers is to be considered hereafter:—

					Existing Scale.	Scale proposed by Government.
CALCUTTA,	{	Mint Master	...	...	36,000	36,000
	{	Assay Master	...	...	29,400	27,000
	{	Deputy Assay Master	...	...	9,000	9,000
MADRAS,	{	Mint Master	...	...	21,000	20,000
	{	Assay Master	...	...	18,000	16,000
	{	Assistant Assay Master	...	...	4,200	4,200
BOMBAY,	{	Mint Master	...	...	24,000	25,000
	{	Assay Master	...	...	18,000	20,000
	{	Deputy Assay Master	...	...	9,000	9,000
Deduct—					1,68,600	1,66,200
Proposed by Government,					1,66,200	
Saving,					2,400	

74. *Officers of the Education Department at all the Presidencies.*—There is no occasion to limit the selection of officers in this department to the Civil or Military services. A salary of Rs. 24,000 is sufficient to secure a properly qualified person for the office of Director in Bengal, and lower salaries for the more limited duties of Bombay and Madras. The present salaries of Inspectors are fixed at unduly high rates. None should receive a higher allowance than Rs. 900 a month. Consolidated salaries ought in all cases to be granted:—

Existing Scale		Scale proposed by the Commissioner and approved of by Government.	
Bengal:			
Director, ...	30,000	Director, ...	24,000
1 Inspector, ...	14,400	1 Inspector, ...	10,800
1 Ditto, ...	12,000	3 Ditto, at 9,600	28,800
1 Ditto, ...	10,800	1 Ditto, ...	8,400
1 Ditto, ...	9,000		
1 Ditto, ...	6,600		
1 Deputy Inspector, (styl- ed Assistant ditto.)	2,400	17 Deputy Inspec- tors, ... at 1,800	30,600
17 Ditto Inspectors at 1,800	30,600	19 Ditto, ... at 1,200	22,800
19 Ditto, ... at 1,200	22,800	2 Ditto, ... at 900	1,800
2 Ditto, ... at 900	1,800	12 Ditto, ... at 600	7,200
4 Ditto, ... at 480	1,920		
8 Ditto, ... at 360	2,880		
	1,45,200		1,31,400
Agra.			
Director, ...	24,000	Director, ...	20,000
2 Inspectors, at 9,600	19,200	2 Inspectors, at 9,600	19,200
1 Ditto, ...	7,200	1 Ditto, ...	7,200
	50,400		46,400
Punjab.			
Director, ...	14,400	Director, ...	14,400
1 Inspector, ...	9,600	1 Inspector, ...	9,600
1 Ditto, ...	6,000	1 Ditto, ...	6,000
	30,000		30,000
Madras.			
Director, ...	30,000	Director, ...	20,000
4 Inspectors, at 12,000	48,000	1 Inspector, ...	10,800
1 Depy. Insptr., ...	4,200	2 Ditto, ... at 9,600	19,200
4 Ditto, ... at 1,800	7,200	1 Ditto, ...	8,400
5 Ditto, ... at 1,440	7,200	4 Deputy Inspec- tors, ... at 2,400	9,600
4 Ditto, ... at 1,200	4,800	8 Ditto, ... at 1,800	14,400
5 Ditto, ... at 960	4,800	13 Ditto, ... at 1,200	15,600
8 Ditto, ... at 540	4,320	8 Ditto, ... at 600	4,800
15 Ditto, ... at 420	6,300		
37 Ditto, ... at 300	11,100		
	1,27,920		1,02,800
Bombay.			
Director, ...	30,000	Director, ...	18,000
3 Inspectors, at 12,000 each, including Sind,	36,000	1 Inspector, ...	10,800
1 Ditto, ...	10,200	2 Ditto at 9,600 each including Sind, ...	19,200
1 Depy. Insptr., ...	3,600	1 Ditto, ...	8,400
5 Ditto, ... at 1,800	9,000	1 Deputy Inspector, ...	2,400
1 Ditto, ...	1,200	3 Ditto, ... at 1,800	5,400
3 Ditto, ... at 900	2,700	3 Ditto, ... at 1,200	3,600
1 Ditto, ...	600	5 Ditto, ... at 900	4,500
	93,300		72,300
	4,46,820		3,85,900
Deduct— Proposed by Commissioner and approved of by Govern- ment,		3,85,900	
Saving, ...		60,920	

The present salaries of the officers attached to the Presidency Colleges are unnecessarily high. As to the Principals :—

	Existing Scale approved of by Commissioner.	Scale propos- ed by Govern- ment.
Calcutta,	15,600	12,000
Madras,	12,000	10,800
Bombay,	12,000	10,800
	39,600	33,600
Deduct— Proposed by Government, ...	33,600	
Saving,	6,000	

As to the Professors :—

Existing Scale.			Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
CALCUTTA, 5 Professors at 8,400	...	42,000	4 at 7,800 ...	31,200
1 Ditto,	...	4,800	2 at 5,400 ...	10,800
2 Ditto, at 3,600	...	7,200	2 at 3,600 ...	7,200
MADRAS, 2 Professors at 6,000	...	12,000	2 at 6,600 ...	13,200
2 Ditto, at 4,800	...	9,600	2 at 4,800 ...	9,600
1 Ditto,	...	3,600	1 ..	3,000
BOMBAY, 2 Professors at 7,200	...	14,400	2 at 6,600 ...	13,200
2 Ditto, at 6,000	...	12,000	3 at 4,800 ...	14,400
1 Ditto,	...	4,800	1 ...	3,000
1 Ditto,	...	2,400		
				1,05,600
Deduct—		1,12,800		
Proposed by Commission	...	1,05,600		
Saving,	...	7,200		

The salaries of the 3 Assistant Professors at Calcutta should be reduced to Rs. 250 a month each :—

Existing Scale.		Scale proposed by Commissioner.	
3 Assistant Professors at 4,560	13,680	3 at 3,000	9,000
Deduct,—			
Proposed Scale,	9,000		
Saving,	4,680		

Government approve of the Commissioner's suggestions.

75. *Officers of the Medical Department.*—Till the receipt of replies from the local Governments, consideration allowed to lie over.

The consideration of the following general questions has been deferred: they are administrative rather than financial:—

The employment and remuneration of Military Officers in Civil appointments.

The Uncovenanted Service.

Grades of Salaries.

Past and present prospects of the Civil Service.

The subject of *Fees to Medical Officers*, calls for no remark.

Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ.—These allowances, which differ at the several Presidencies, have heretofore been regulated with reference to the periods of service at which Civilians became entitled to the designations of Senior and Junior Merchants, Factors and Writers. Mr. Ricketts would make them conform to the latest warrant of precedence, viz.

1st Class Civilians of 35 years' standing from date of arrival.

2nd ditto ditto 20 ditto

3rd ditto ditto 12 ditto

4th ditto ditto 8 ditto

5th ditto ditto 4 ditto

6th ditto ditto under 4 ditto

Government recommends the following scale:—

Per annum.

Civilians of the first, second and third Classes, ... 3,600

Civilians of the fourth, fifth and sixth Classes, ... 2,400

The subject of *Auxiliary officers to keep the establishments up to full working power*, calls for no remark.

The consideration of *designations and powers of District Officers and their subordinates in non-Regulation Provinces*, does not belong to the Financial Department.

The following subjects will be disposed of separately in communication with the Government of Bengal. *The Office Establishment of the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division. The English Department of the Magistrates Offices' in Bengal.*

Travelling allowances of Officers in the Civil Department all over India.—The existing rules differ at the different Presidencies. In Bengal the officers are provided with tents for office purposes at the cost of Government; in Madras and Bombay they are allowed "tentage" to cover the expense of providing tents of their own. In Madras the officers pay for the carriage for all the tents; in Bengal and Bombay the Government find carriage for the tents used for office purposes.

The chief points for consideration are, 1st. Whether tentage should be granted, or tents be provided by Government; 2nd. Whether all classes of officers should be paid alike with reference to their several appointments, or whether, in dealing with the lower classes of officers, a difference should be made in the amount of the allowances to be granted to Christians as distinguished from Mahomedans and Hindoos; 3rd. What is a fair rate of travelling allowance. All agree as to the 2nd point—that a distinction is equitable. On the others no two altogether agree even as to the principle. Mr. Ricketts comes to this conclusion. 1st. That an officer whose duty it is to travel, should be remunerated on such a scale as to re-imburse him in all reasonable expense. 2nd. That a fixed permanent travelling allowance is unsuitable and impolitic, inasmuch as it brings a man's pecuniary interests into immediate antagonism with his duty. 3rd. That it is desirable to supply tents at the cost of the Government to all officers expected to pass a considerable portion of each year in camp, such as Collectors, Superintendents of Settlement, Commissioners of Revenue. 4th. That it is desirable to give officers, who have, in the discharge of the duties of their offices, to perform long journeys, such as Inspectors of Prisons, and Commissioners of Police, a mileage allowance, and also an extra allowance while absent from their usual abodes sufficient to cover the extra expenses they must necessarily incur. 5th. That attempts to control the movements of officers by means of petty checks and prying restrictions, such as the withdrawal of the allowance if an officer ran into the station from his camp to pass a Sunday with his wife, and the withdrawal of travelling allowance if a halt exceeded eleven days, be abandoned. 6th. That Christian ministerial officers should be paid on a higher scale than Hindoos and Mahomedans, because their travelling expenses are unavoidably greater.

The principal changes, as noted by Mr. Ricketts, are the following: 1st. Instead of Rupees 250 per mensem, it is proposed to give Commissioners of Revenue and Police Rupees 10 per diem when in camp. This will be a loss to the Commissioners in the North West Provinces and Bengal unless they pass ten months of the year in camp, and a gain to the Commissioners of the Punjab and Oude, who had no travelling allowance. 2nd. The allowances to Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges were Rupees 250 to some, and Rupees 150 per mensem to others throughout the year. It is now proposed to give a milcage of 8 annas per mile travelled, and Rupees 5 per diem while absent from head quarters. There may be a trifling increase in some cases in which the allowance was Rupees 150. There will be a decrease in all cases in which the allowance was Rupees 250. 3rd. At present Civil Servants on return from furlough receive travelling allowance only when deputed a second time to act in an appointment. Nothing is allowed for joining the first station to which they may be appointed. This appears altogether unreasonable. Either a travelling allowance is a suitable provision, or it is not. Mr. Ricketts would give it on all occasions of an officer travelling in the public service. The cost, on the whole, is inconsiderable. The allowance promotes devotion and efficiency, and will be very acceptable at a time when most officers are least prepared to meet any extraneous charge. 4th. Inspectors of Prisons now receive Rupees 10 per diem while travelling, and Directors of Public Instruction, milcage at 8 annas, and Rupees 4 per diem halstage, with a proviso that no more than Rupees 50 shall be drawn for a continuous halt at any one place. It is proposed to give these officers milcage at 8 annas, and Rupees 5 per diem while absent from head quarters. Supposing an Inspector of Jails during the year to travel three thousand miles, and to be absent five months, he will receive Rupees 1,500+750 = 2,250. Under the existing system he would receive Rupees 1,500, which certainly would not cover his expenses. The halstage is to cover the increased expenses incident on absence from home, batta to servants, breakage, lodgings, &c., &c. including that calamitous tax of *bukshish* to everybody, from which no traveller can escape. All this does not cease on halting, however long the halt may be. The cessation of the halstage may prevent too long a halt, but it may also drive a person on when a longer halt would have promoted the public service. 5th. Halstage is allowed to Inspectors of schools on the same principle as it is allowed to Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors of Prisons. They have to make long journeys, but in order to do their duty

efficiently, they should halt occasionally for many days together. There must be considerable expense incident to these halts, and it is but reasonable to provide for it. 6th. Deputy Collectors, Principal Sudder Ameen, &c., ordered by dak, receive 4 annas per mile, and three tenths of their salary during halts. Their case differs considerably from the case of Inspectors of Schools who must, and ought to halt. The less officers, ordered by dak halt, the better. The 4 annas per mile will no more than cover the bare expense of moving. The half of the daily rate of batta is not to be given unless the parties travel at least fifty miles per day. 7th. The Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity receives 8 annas per mile, and 4 Rupees per diem haltage, provided no more than Rupees 50 is drawn for a continuous halt at any one place. It is proposed to give him the 8 annas mileage, and Rupees 5 per diem while absent from head quarters, as is allowed to Additional Sessions Judges. It will not do more than cover his expenses. 8th. The Magisterial officers on the Grand Trunk Road receive 8 annas per mile when they proceed five miles up and down the road from their fixed head quarters. It is proposed to give them 8 annas per mile travelled, and Rupees 5 per diem whenever they sleep away from head quarters. The object is to provide for the real expenses of travel, not to induce the Magistrate to ride six miles down the road, and back again every morning.

Government approves of these general principles. They would however reduce the allowances of the Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner of Nagpore to Rs. 5 a day, the Enam Commissioner of Madras to Rs. 10, the allowance proposed for officers on magisterial duty on the Grand Trunk Road from Rupees 5 to Rupees 3; and would grant no travelling allowance whatever to Uncovenanted Revenue and Judicial Officers transferred from one station to another on *promotion*.

They will not recognise the difference in the allowances of Christian as distinguished from native ministerial allowances, having reference to the orders of the Court of Directors in the despatch of 18th May 1858, nor give a larger allowance to ministerial officers travelling with the Governor General, or with Lieutenant Governors in camp, than is at present granted to them. The changes of system recommended by Mr. Ricketts and not noticed in the Despatch we have thus analysed, are to be disposed of separately hereafter. The Despatch is signed; —Canning, J. Outram, B. Peacock.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Parliamentary Papers.

1858.

From a Return of the Annual Salaries converted into Sterling Money at the Rate of Two Shillings the Company's Rupee, with all other Allowances, Emoluments, or Outfits, of the offices of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Chief Justices, Puisne Judges, Bishops, Chaplains, and all Civil and Military Covenanted Servants of the Indian Government, ordered by the House of Commons on the 15th April 1859, on the motion of Mr. Bright, we give the following facts as to Salaries not mentioned in Mr. Ricketts' Report on Civil Salaries, nor in the despatch of the Government of India on that report above analysed.

I.—Under the Administration of the Governor General of India in Council:—

OFFICE.	SALARY.	ALLOWANCES.
	£.	
1 Governor General . . .	25,600*	Outfit, 5,000 <i>l</i> .
<i>Supreme Council :</i>		
4 Ordinary Members, each . . .	8,000	Outfit, if at home, 1,200 <i>l</i> .
<i>Legislative Council :</i>		
4 Ordinary Members, each . . .	5,000	
1 Clerk to the Council . . .	3,000	
<i>Staff :</i>		
1 Private Secretary . . .	2,400	
1 Surgeon to Governor General . . .	1,440	
<i>Post Office :</i>		
1 Director General . . .	3,600	
<i>Electric Telegraph :</i>		
1 Superintendent . . .	3,600	
2 Deputies . . .	<div> <div></div> <div> <div>1 at ... 600</div> <div>1 at ... 480</div> </div> </div>	House-rent, 120 <i>l</i> .
<i>Railway :</i>		
1 Consulting Engineer . . .	2,400	.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS :		
<i>Singapore :</i>		
1 Governor . . .	4,200	
1 Resident Councillor . . .	1,800	
1 Assistant . . .	720	

* There are also payments under the head of "Establishment and Contingencies of Government House," which in 1858 amounted to 12,863*l*.

1 Recorder	...	2,500	Passage money 500 <i>l.</i>
1 Superintendent of Convicts	...	720	Personal allowance
1 Surveyor General	...	660	240 <i>l.</i>

Prince of Wales Island :

1 Resident Councillor	...	1,800	
2 Assistants	...	{ 1 at ... 840 1 at ... 720	
1 Recorder	...	2,000	Passage money, 500 <i>l.</i>

Malacca :

1 Resident Councillor	...	1,200	
1 Assistant	...	480	

Turkish Arabia :

1 Political Agent	...	3,000	
1 Agent at Bussorah	...	480	

II.—Under the Administration of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal :—

1 Lieutenant Governor	...	10,000	Establishment and contingencies amounted in 1858 to 1,738 <i>l.</i>
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Staff :

1 Private Secretary	...	38 <i>s</i>	In addition to pay and allowances of his rank.
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Post Office :

1 Postmaster General	...	1,800	
1 Deputy Postmaster General	...	840	

Supreme Court of Judicature :

1 Chief Justice	...	8,335	Passage money, 1,500 <i>l.</i>
2 Puisne Judges	each	6,250	Passage money, 1,000 <i>l.</i>

1 Advocate General	...	3,762	
1 Standing Counsel	...	1,600	
1 Solicitor	...	2,460	

Police Battalion :

1 Commandant	...	960	
2 Lieutenants	{ 1 at 480 1 at 420		
1 Coroner	...	360	

Revenue Survey :

5 Deputy Surveyors	{ 2 at 870 1 at 630 1 at 600 1 at 465		
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Geological Survey :

1 Superintendent	...	1,320	Travelling allowances 360 <i>l.</i> ; house-rent 72 <i>l.</i>
8 Assistants	{ 1 at 600 2 at 480 1 at 420 4 at 360		Travelling Allowance, 156 <i>l.</i>
1 Coal and Iron Viewer	...	1,000	House and Travelling allowance.

1	Chemical Examiner ..	240		
	<i>Botanical Gardens :</i>			
1	Superintendent at Muzza Thannah ..	1,800		
	<i>Ecclesiastical :</i>			
1	Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan ...	4,598	Passage money,	
1	Archdeacon, being also a Chaplain	1,200.		
		320		
28	Chaplains { 1 at	1,440		
	... { 1 at	1,352		
	... { 26 at	960		
52	Assistant Chaplains each ...	600		
2	Chaplains of the Scotch Kirk { 1 at	1,352	Passage money,	
	... { 1 at	960	150l.	
1	Registrar	480		
	<i>Railway:</i>			
1	Deputy Consulting Engineer... ..	720		
	... { 1 at	1,200		
	... { 3 at	1,068		
	... { 1 at	876		
	... { 1 at	816		
	... { 1 at	792		
	... { 1 at	756		
	<i>Medical :</i>			
21	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Civil employ ...	1 at 720		
	... { 1 at	600		
	... { 2 at	588		
	... { 1 at	576		
	... { 1 at	550		
	... { 1 at	540		
	... { 2 at	480		
	... { 1 at	456		
	... { 3 at	420		
	<i>Bhowanepore Lunatic Asylum :</i>			
	Superintendent ...	1,758		
	<i>Public Works :</i>			
1	Chief Engineer ...	2,700		
1	Assistant ...	300		
2	Superintending Engineers ... { 1 at	1,200		
	... { 1 at	895		
1	Garrison Engineer ...	2 at 720		
1	Superintendent of Roads ...	8 at 600		
	... { 3 at	480		
17	Executive and Assist. Engineers { 3 at	360		
	... { 1 at	300		
	... { 2 at	240		
	<i>Irrigation :</i>			
1	Executive Engineer ...	960		
1	Assistant Engineer ...	240		
1	Superintendent of, in Behar and Shahabad ...	960		
	<i>Embankments :</i>			
2	Executive Engineers ... at	720		
3	Assistants ... { 2 at	480		
	... { 1 at	360		

Pegu and Tenasserim :

1	Chief Engineer	...	1,440
1	1st Class Executive Engineer		720
1	Superintendent of Roads	...	720
7	Executive and Assist. Engineers	{ 2 at	600
		1 at	480
		3 at	360
		1 at	300

Nagpore :

1	Chief Engineer	..	1,200
4	Executive and Assist. Engineers	{ 1 at 600 2 at 360 1 at 240	

Hyderabad :

1	Chief Engineer	...	1,200
1	Executive Engineer	...	600

III.—Under the Administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces :

1	Lieutenant Governor	...	10,000	Expenses of household establishment in 1858 amounted to 1,320 <i>l</i> .
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Staff :

1	Private Secretary	...	388	In addition to pay and allowances of his rank.
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Post Office :

1	Postmaster General	...	2,400
2	Superintendents at Allyghur	{ 1 at 1 at	420 360

Prisons :

1	Inspector General	...	3,000	Travelling allowance, 300 <i>l</i> .
1	Superintendent	...	840	
2	Ditto	each	720	House rent, 60 <i>l</i> .

Cantonment Police :

1	Superintendent	...	720
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Revenue Survey :

4	Surveyors	each	630	Contingent allowance, 240 <i>l</i> .
4	Assistants	each	300	

Railway :

1	Deputy Consulting Engineer	...	960
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Public Works Department :

1	Chief Engineer	...	2,700
1	Assistant	...	720

Ganges Canal :

1	Director and Superintendent—	...	1,440
1	Assistant	...	600

Saugor and Nerbudda Territory :

1	Chief Engineer	...	1,200
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Bhurlpore :

1	Executive Engineer	...	£720
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Kumaon :

1	Executive Engineer	...	900
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IV.—Under the Administration of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab : —

1	Lieutenant Governor	...	10,000
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Staff :

1	Private Secretary	...	388	In addition to pay and allowances of his rank.
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Prisons :

1	Inspector	...	1,200
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Police :

4	Captains of Divisions	each	960
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Revenue Survey :

3	Surveyors	each	630
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3	Assistant Surveyors	each	300
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Geological Survey :

1	Surveyor	...	600
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1	Assistant	...	180
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Public Works :

1	Chief Engineer	...	2,700
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2	Assistants	... { 1 at	720
		... { 1 at	480

Canals :

1	Director	...	1,200
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Timber Agency :

1	Superintendent	...	480
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1	Assistant	...	360
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V.—Under the Administration of the Governor of Madras : —

1	Governor	...	12,800	Outfit, 2,500 <i>l.</i> Establishment and contingencies of Government House amounted in 1858 to 4,010 <i>l.</i>
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Council :

2	Members	each at	6,400	Outfit, if at home, 1,000 <i>l.</i>
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Staff :

1	Private Secretary	...	1,800
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1	Military Secretary	...	1,200
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Post Office :

1	Postmaster General	...	2,800
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Railways :

1	Consulting Engineer	...	2,400
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1	Assistant	...	720
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Supreme Court of Judicature :

1	Chief Justice	...	6,000	Passage money, 1,200 <i>l.</i>
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1	Puisne Judge	..	£5,000	Passage money, 5,000 <i>l</i> .
1	Advocate General	..	2,624	
1	Solicitor	...	1,410	
<i>Prisons :</i>				
1	Inspector	...	3,300	
1	Coroner	...	420	Palankeen allowance, 36 <i>l</i> .
<i>Revenue Survey :</i>				
1	Director	...	3,725	
3	Deputy Directors	each	1,545	
1	Superintendent	...	1,200	
3	Deputy Superintendents	each	690	
<i>Forests :</i>				
1	Conservator	...	1,200	
<i>Astronomical :</i>				
1	Astronomer	...	807	
<i>Photographic :</i>				
1	Photographer	...	660	
1	Coal and Mineral Viewer	...	1,000	
<i>Ecclcsiastical :</i>				
1	Bishop	...	2,560	Passg. money, 500 <i>l</i> .
1	Archdeacon, being also a Chaplain	...	320	
13	Chaplains	1 at	1,440	} Passage money, 150 <i>l</i> .
		1 at	1,176	
		11 at	840	
26	Assistant Chaplains	at	600	
2	Chaplains of the Scotch Kirk	1 at	1,176	
		1 at	840	
1	Registrar	...	250	
<i>Medical :</i>				
32	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in civil employ	1 at	678	} In addition to pay of their rank.
		1 at	618	
		2 at	540	
		14 at	493	
		1 at	480	
		1 at	432	
		1 at	240	
		1 at	192	
		5 at	180	
		1 at	138	
		1 at	63	
		3 at	60	
<i>Public Works :</i>				
1	Chief Engineer at head of Department	..	2,700	
3	Superintending Engineers each	...	960	
1	Assistant Superintending Engineer	...	600	
1	Civil Architect	...	840	
1	Garrison Engineer	...	600	
18	District Engineers	7 at	840	
		3 at	780	
		6 at	720	
		2 at	600	

18 Executive Engineers	...	{ 5 at £480 2 at 420 7 at 360 4 at 240
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VI.—Under the Administration of the Governor of Bombay:—

1 Governor,	...	12,800	Outfit, 2,500 <i>l.</i>	Es- tablishment and contingencies of Government House, amounted in 1858 to 3,305 <i>l.</i>
<i>Council.</i>				
2 Members	... each	6,400	Outfit, if at home, 1,000 <i>l.</i>	
<i>Staff:</i>				
1 Private Secretary	...	1,800		
1 Surgeon	...	720		
<i>Railways:</i>				
1 Engineer	...	2,400		
2 Deputy ditto	... { 1 at 1 at	1,312 1,240		
<i>Supreme Court of Judicature:</i>				
1 Chief Justice	...	6,000	Passage money, 1,200 <i>l.</i>	
1 Puisne Judge	...	5,000	ditto 1,000 <i>l.</i>	
1 Advocate General	...	1,920		
1 Solicitor	...	1,440		
1 Attorney for Paupers	...	600		
<i>Prisons:</i>				
1 Inspector General	...	3,000		
1 Coroner	...	420	Travelling allow- ance, 90 <i>l.</i>	
<i>Revenue Survey:</i>				
1 Settlement Officer	...	1,200	Travelling allow- ance, 360 <i>l.</i>	
4 Superintendents	... each	840	ditto.	
11 Assistants	... { 9 at 2 at	600 480		
<i>Trigonometrical Survey:</i>				
2 Assistants	... { 1 at 1 at	814 355		
<i>Ecclesiastical:</i>		£.		
1 Bishop	... ..	2,560	Passage money 500 <i>l.</i>	
1 Archdeacon, who is also a Chaplain	...	320		
10 Chaplains	... { 1 at 1 at 8 at	1,440 1,176 840		
20 Assistant Chaplains	... each	600	} Passage money, 150 <i>l.</i>	
2 Chaplains of the Scotch Kirk	... { 1 at 1 at	1,176 840		
1 Registrar	...	180		

Medical :

	1	at	£1,200
	1	at	1,056
	1	at	1,008
	1	at	978
	1	at	935
	1	at	866
	1	at	844
	1	at	835
	1	at	790
33 Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Civil employ ...	1	at	758
	1	at	667
	1	at	640
	2	at	630
	1	at	618
	1	at	588
	10	at	553
	1	at	540
	1	at	505
	4	at	493
	1	at	480

Lunatic Asylum :

1 Superintendent ...	720
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Public Works :

1 Chief Engineer ...	2,700	
1 Assistant Engineer ...	660	
1 Auditor of Public Works Accounts ...	1,140	
1 Civil Architect and Garrison Engineer ...	840	
2 Superintending Engineers, each	960	
6 1st Class Executive Engineers each ...	660	
2 2nd Class Engineers each	540	
4 3rd Class Engineers each	360	
3 Assistant Engineers each	240	
1 Assistant Engineer (on special duty) ...	360	
3 Probationary Assistants each	135	
1 Commissioner ...	5,200.	Travelling allowance, 300%.
1 Assistant ...	1,440	Travelling allowance, 240%.

Railway :

1 Superintending Engineer ...	1,240
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Revenue Survey :

1 Settlement Officer ...	840	
2 Assistants ...	570	
1 Commission for Jagheers ...	840	Travelling allowance, 360%.

Police Corps :

1 Captain ...	1,200
3 Lieutenants each	960
3 Adjutants each	230

1 Resident	£3,600	
1 Assistant	720	
1 Lieutenant of Police ...	600	
<i>Persian Gulf:</i>		
1 Resident ...	2,880	
1 Assistant	840	
<i>Muscat:</i>		
1 British Agent	960	Travelling allowance, 300 <i>l.</i>

THURR AND PARKUR DISTRICTS OF SIND.

Bombay Records, No. LIV.—New Series.

The districts of Thurr and Parkur are situated in the North West of India, immediately North of Kutch, from which they are separated by the great Runn of Kutch. Though conterminous they have little or no resemblance to each other. Thurr is about 120 miles in length, 40 to 50 in breadth, and contains an area of about 5400 square miles. It is bounded, on the West by the valley of the Indus, on the East and partly on the North by Marwar, and on the South by the Runn.

The Thurr consists of a tract of Sand Hills, resembling the waves of a troubled sea, generally running East and West and generally higher in the Western than Eastern part of the district. Sweet water is found along the edge of the Runn by sinking wells to the depth of one or two fathoms. In the interior these wells are deeper. At the distance of 30 miles from the Runn they are about 60 yards deep. Cultivation is restricted to the patches of level land between the Sand Hills, and the pasture is so nutritious that the inhabitants depend for their livelihood chiefly upon their flocks and herds. The undulations of the Sand Hills are probably the result of volcanic action. The district of Parkur is situated South East of the Thurr, from which it differs in almost every respect. Here the ranges of hills are composed of hard rock. The plain between the hills resembles the Eastern part of Kutch. There are no rivers or perennial streams in the Thurr and Parkur. There are in the latter district some interesting remains of temples, and towns.

Tribes and Castes.—The principal tribes and castes are the Soda, Noray, Raoma, Khosa tribes, and some Nomads; Banians, Lowanas, and Mehmous form the mercantile com-

munity. There are also great numbers of Bheels or Coolees. The Sodas, who were the dominant race, are Rajpoots, descended from Purmar Soda. This chief appears to have ruled over Oojein, in Malwa, 800 or 1,000 years ago, and being surrounded by chivalrous followers. He gradually extended his dominions by force of arms, taking the forts of Ruttakote and Oomerkote, and ultimately settling in the Parkur district about the eleventh century. The Soda ladies of the desert, are considered amongst the most beautiful women of the East. The Raoma and Noray tribes are of Mahomedan origin, and the heads of them are landed proprietors of the Western portion of the desert, bordering on Sind proper. Their numbers are about 1100 and 900 respectively. Next in importance is the Khosa tribe, which exercised a great influence on the fortunes of the Thurr, as also of the neighbouring province of Kutch. The Khosas are Mahomedans; they immigrated to Sind with the Kaloras, and on the fall of that dynasty in A. D. 1782, left Sind proper, when a portion of the tribe distributed itself about the Desert between Marwar and the valley of the Indus. They are a fine, robust, martial race, hardy to fatigue, exposure, and scanty living; brave and enterprising when roused to action, but improvident and slothful when not excited. The Desert was just the place for their qualities to shine in. The Nomads are all Mahomedans, and the principal tribes are the Oodeyas and Lunjas. The Bheel population is also divided into tribes, the most important of whom are called the "Mays." These people are addicted to theft and other crimes, but of late years the authority of the chiefs and higher classes has kept them well in check.

The mercantile classes are industrious, and trade is increasing and prospering.

Old Temples, &c.—The ruins of old temples, and the site of a town near the present village of Veerawow, show that the inhabitants had made considerable advances towards civilization as early as the eleventh century. At Goree, 14 miles North West of Veerawow in the desert, is an old Jain Temple in which the idol, Gorecha, was once deposited. Near Veerawow is the site of an old town Paree Nuggur, which must once have been very considerable, and may possibly have been a port. Here also are the remains of five or six Jain Temples, most of them of white marble. In Parkur again there are numbers of old tanks which appear to have been dug or repaired in the 15th century. On the ruins of a mosque at Boodesir, in Parkur, is the following singular inscription: "If it may be injured, any one in power who will not repair it, will be considered a sinner by God." A. D. 1436.

History and British Connection.—As the power of the tribes above described began to decline, that of the Calpoor dynasty in Sind increased, until the Thurr and Parkur were reduced to complete subjection, in the beginning of the present century. Thurr was easily subjugated, but in the Veerawow and Parkur districts considerable opposition was met with. Some of the tribes were entirely composed of banditti. Wagur, a district in the East of Kutch, was a favourite resort of the marauders, and attracted notice as far back as 1812-13. A letter of remonstrance was sent to the Ruler of Kutch, which was followed by no satisfactory result. In 1815-16 the British Government forwarded to Kutch a list of their demands with reference to the banditti, and these being neglected, a force of 4000 men under Colonel East was sent to Kutch and the banditti soon separated. After this they made Parkur their head quarters, which brought our Government, in opposing them, into contact with Sind. In May 1831 a party of plunderers numbering about 500, entered Kutch, plundered a village in the centre of Wagur, and were returning across the Runn with their booty when they were overtaken by a detachment of 50 of the Poonah Auxiliary Horse, and 400 or 500 Bhooj Durbar Irregular Horse. The latter refused to charge and left the gallant Poonah Horse, under Meer Abbas Ally, to do the work alone. This Jemadar was killed, and a third of his party cut up. In 1831 the British Government addressed a stern letter to Ali Moorad, the ruler of Hyderabad, requesting him to put down the disturbances in the South of his dominions, and to withdraw his protection from the banditti. The concluding words of the letter were these: "I am at the same time sorry that such an act should take place, but only the redress required from your Highness being instantly granted will prevent a large army entering Parkur immediately."

Before answering this letter Moorad Ali sent a force into Parkur to punish the banditti and lay waste the country. The letter sent in reply to the above was in the usual ambiguous style of Oriental Courts. As the disturbances were not effectually put down a field force crossed the Runn into Parkur on the 1st November 1832. Contingents were promised by the Ameer, but his promises were only partly fulfilled.

Captain Roberts was accordingly entrusted with a body of infantry and cavalry, chiefly Native. There being no Rana of Parkur at this time, the nearest relation of the murdered Rana, a child of three years old, received his investiture from the hands of Captain Roberts. The establishment of an outpost in the agitated districts maintained peace and order for some time.

In 1843 the conquest of Sind transferred the allegiance of Thurr and Parkur to the British Government. The wild inhabitants however preferred being attached to Kutch, and Captain Roberts compromised the matter by placing nine of the districts under the Kutch Political Agency, and leaving three under Hydrabad. The population of the nine districts was only about 30,000. The next duty devolving on the Government was to provide police for the districts. In a short time 5 Jemadars and 110 Horsemen were collected, and were gradually trained to the duties of Police. The forts of the desert, Nowakote, Mittee, and Islamkote were now garrisoned with Sodas, a measure likely to secure the confidence of that tribe in our Government. The rights and immunities of the conquered chiefs of Thurr and Parkur were carefully respected. When the amount of their former revenue was proved, they were compensated in that amount and some received allotments of land, rent-free. In the reign of the Ameers, the Kardars appear to have collected a grazing tax from the shepherds, but as it was so irregularly levied, it may be viewed in the light of a perquisite, and consequently no arrangement was necessary for this.

Customs Duties.—The average annual sum received by the landed proprietors in Parkur, during 1845, 1846 and 1847, was taken as the sum for which compensation should be granted; it amounted to Rupees 5,463, and the disbursement of this sum as compensation to the Parkur Zemindars, for the loss of their share in the town and frontier duties, was sanctioned by Government, and has been accordingly paid to them annually ever since. After 1848 most of the duties were abolished, and in 1852 they were entirely done away with. The result of this was that all articles were reduced in price, and increased in demand, conferring a benefit on the inhabitants as well as on the manufacturers, many of whom were British.

Population.—In 1854 a census of Sind was taken, and the population of Thurr and Parkur was found to be as follows:

Males.	Females.	Total.
23,015	18,520	41,535
Classified according to castes, we find the result to be:		
Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Total.
13,364	28,171	41,535

In 1856 another census of the population was taken, with the following result:

Males.	Females.	Total.
29,160	21,913	51,073
or		
Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Total.
20,129	30,944	51,073

Showing an increase in two years of

Males.	Females.	Children.
6,145	3,383	3,561

Land Tenure and Assessment.—The permanent tenure of the land is much more prized than the value of its productions. The difficulties in the way of a permanent Settlement are numerous. At present the cultivator has a right to cultivate the land for a certain annual sum of money, for—say—10, 20, or 30 years, during which time Government cannot increase the assessment, while he may after any season throw up the land. The assessment is levied in an unsatisfactory way, and frequently occupies several months. Towards the end of 1854, Mr. Frere, Commissioner in Sind, visited the Thurr and Parkur districts, and sanctioned the introduction of a fixed assessment, in lieu of the Battace system above alluded to. The number of fields measured and assessed appears to be as follows :

Total Government Fields.	Total Assessment.	Average rate per Beega of 1600 Sqr. Yds.
9,905	16,428	3 Annas.

In faminc years nothing is to be levied.

Staple Products and Trade.—Ghee is the staple product of the Thurr. Gogul and Gum are exported to Kutch and Guzerat, to a considerable extent. Of grains Tull, Iambo, Sarseea, and Errendeea, are exported. The chief Imports are cotton and molasses. There is in Thurr a Salt lake of considerable importance, producing large quantities of Salt annually. From 1st May 1845 to 16th March 1846, 60,928 Indian maunds were exported. The trifling duty of Rs. 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 bullock loads or 2 Annas per maund, was levied.

Establishment.—The Thurr and Parkur districts are under the Assistant Political Agent in Kutch. As a Magistrate in Sind, his head quarters are in Kutch. No pay, however, is attached to the charge of these districts, which are, for revenue and police purposes, divided into Kardarates as follows :—

The 1st Kardarate comprises the Deepla and Bullyaree districts.

The 2nd Kardarate comprises the Mittec, Islamkote, and Singala districts.

The 3rd Kardarate comprises the Vcorawow district, in the Thurr and Parkur districts.

There are at present one Kardar and one Deputy Kardar in each Kardarate. These officials transact all the revenue and judicial business of their respective charges, besides making investigations into and reporting all police cases in Guzerattee.

Crime, &c.—Owing to Col. Roberts's settlement in 1844, there has been a most gratifying charge in 20 years. The number of men brought to trial before the Magistrate in the year 1855, was twenty-six, of whom nineteen were for camel stealing, four for receiving stolen property, two for being accessory to theft, and one for selling contraband opium. Of the 26 men brought to trial, 20 were inhabitants of the Thurr and Parkur, and 6 of the surrounding districts. This is a fair specimen of the amount of crime in the Thurr and Parkur for one year; serious crimes are of rare occurrence, and when they do occur are generally caused by the fair sex.

Police Arrangements.—The Police Force consists of five Jemadars and ninety-six Sowars. The Police officers have no judicial powers. The forts of Nowakote, Mittee and Islamkote have, since the conquest, been garrisoned by Soda Killadars, and twelve footmen each, the Killadars being selected from the Soda Chiefs of the Mittee and Islamkote districts before mentioned. They were entertained to take care of the forts, more to give them employment, and confer on them a mark of confidence, than with the view of their being of any material use for Police purposes.

Education, Climate, &c.—Three schools have been established in the Thurr and Parkur, at Nuggur, Islamkote, and Mittee. The number of boys receiving education is as follows :

Nuggur,	...	10
Islamkote,	...	3
Mittee,...	...	3

No fee is levied from the parents, and the cost of the whole Educational establishment is Rs. 115 per mensem. The language taught is Guzerattee. The climate resembles that of

Kutch, but the extremes of heat and cold are greater. Fevers, rheumatism and small pox are the prevalent diseases. A native hospital assistant is to be station'd at Nūggur.

Subsequent to 1855 various public works have been undertaken, such as Roads, Schoolrooms, Tanks, &c. which are now either completed or in progress.

Animals, &c.—The desert horses are small but very hardy. The estimated number in the Thurr and Parkur is fourteen hundred. Numbers of Bullocks are reared, and about five thousand are annually exported to Guzerat. They realize from 15 to 20 Rupees per head. Camels are also very numerous, numbering at present about ten thousand. Wheeled conveyances are unknown in the Thurr and not much used in Parkur, and camels are generally used as beasts of burthen.

A comparison of the Revenue and Expenditure shows a serious annual deficit.

The figures for seven years are as follows :—

<i>Revenue.</i>						
1849-50.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56
35,782	19,059	34,119	21,422	6,515	24,370	29,981
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
45,995	33,228	47,010	45,191	42,791	43,406	42,972
<i>Deficit.</i>						
10,213	24,169	12,861	29,769	36,279	19,036	12,991

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

For 1858-59.

The total value of the Imports and Exports into and from Bengal (including Chittagong, Balasore and the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim) is stated for the year 1858-59, at Rupees 35,58,97,962, and the duties (net) of customs collected during the same period, are stated at Rupees 1,56,94,256.

There was a total increase on the average value of the commerce and duty collections during the three previous years of 1855-56, 1856-57 and 1857-58 of Rupees 4,45,58,069 and Rupees 22,35,207½ respectively, as shown in the annexed table.

The Imports show an increase over the previous year of 2,93,75,439. The Exports exhibit an increase of 1,88,13,367.

The Import and Export of Treasure on private account during the year, has decreased to the extent of Rs. 1,93,65,842 and Rs. 23,67,223 respectively.

The Government consignments, inclusive of Treasure for the year, are stated at Rs. 61,14,600 for Imports, and Rupees 2,10,53,893 for Exports, shewing a decrease of Rupees 30,00,688 in Imports, and an increase of Rupees 27,50,141 in Exports.

The value of Piece Goods imported amounts to Rupees 4,60,53,924 showing an increase on the previous year of Rupees 1,74,10,431. The increase in other articles was large, viz., Apparel (Rupees 9,56,330,) Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rupees 29,66,167,) Machinery (Rupees 16,21,280) Malt Liquor (Rupees 6,24,404,) Spirits and Wines (Rupees 22,44,456,) Timbers and Planks (Rupees 5,51,319,) "Manufactured Metals" have fallen off (Rupees 5,62,948,) and Salt (Rupees 9,00,000.)

The Export of staple articles of produce has increased, but there has been a decline in grain amounting to Rupees 30,28,663, and also in Hides and Benares Opium; detailed information will be found in the following tables :—

Statement shewing the Value of Commerce on the average.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS	TOTAL.
1855-56,	14,56,63,908	14,18,99,654	28,75,63,562
1856-57,	15,43,22,170	15,74,41,178	31,17,63,348
1857-58,	16,80,61,961	16,66,30,808	33,46,92,769
Total Rupees, ...	46,80,48,039	46,59,71,640	93,40,19,679
Three years average, ...	15,60,16,013	15,53,23,880	31,13,39,893
1858-59,	17,50,70,869	18,08,27,093	35,58,97,962
Increase Rupees, ...	1,90,54,856	2,55,03,213	4,45,58,069

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea in 1858-59, compared with similar Imports in 1857-58.

					1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel,	...	...	...	...	21,84,574	31,40,904
Beads,	...	...	...	...	4,57,731	2,27,665
Books and Stationery,	...	...	...	...	10,95,221	10,88,486
Cabinet-Ware,	...	...	...	...	2,91,626	3,46,707
Chanks,	...	...	...	...	74,698	1,19,472
Cigars,	...	...	...	...	4,45,718	2,96,317
Coals,	...	...	...	...	3,46,775	6,84,995
Coffee,	...	...	...	...	3,01,217	3,02,925
Cotton Twist and Yarn,	...	...	...	...	62,30,556	91,96,723
Cotton Piece Goods,	...	...	...	...	2,86,43,493	4,60,53,924
Drugs,	...	...	...	...	1,54,977	1,57,290
Dyes,	...	...	...	...	4,49,150	3,94,026
Fruits and Nuts,	...	...	...	...	10,01,212	10,12,028
Glass-Ware,	...	...	...	...	4,69,094	4,23,072
Gums,	...	...	...	...	68,652	1,06,449
Hides,	...	...	...	...	6,80,479	7,04,837
Ice,	...	...	...	...	1,91,849	1,88,557
Instruments, Musical,	...	...	...	...	90,075	1,09,520
Jewellery,	...	...	...	...	5,97,606	8,47,180
Machinery,	...	...	...	...	30,73,229	46,94,509
Malt Liquors,	...	...	...	...	9,56,266	15,80,670
Manufactured Metals,	...	...	...	...	65,55,702	59,92,754
Medicine,	...	...	...	...	1,70,394	2,36,071
METALS.	Copper,	...	...	...	20,76,215	26,72,667
	Iron,	...	...	...	18,36,745	18,31,949
	Lead,	...	...	...	2,33,725	42,096
	Quicksilver,	...	...	...	2,21,317	59,566
	Spelter,	...	...	...	2,56,996	3,93,380
	Steel,	...	...	...	1,29,412	55,989
	Tin,	...	...	...	4,71,108	4,72,995
	Yellow Metals,	...	...	...	3,17,037	2,46,749
Military Stores,	...	...	...	...	16,551	9,056
Naval ditto,	...	...	...	...	4,42,243	3,46,034
Oilman's ditto,	...	...	...	...	4,31,916	4,84,238
Paints and Colors,	...	...	...	...	4,07,333	6,05,619
Perfumery,	...	...	...	...	1,72,361	1,78,161
Porcelain and Earthen-Ware,	...	...	...	...	1,24,281	2,06,898
Provisions,	...	...	...	...	6,71,444	6,25,454
Salt,	...	...	...	...	34,29,278	24,93,075
Silk Goods,	...	...	...	...	3,97,446	4,59,710
Spices,	...	...	...	...	9,74,429	11,71,555
Spirits,	...	...	...	...	9,81,956	15,85,764
Timbers and Planks,	...	...	...	...	1,32,558	6,83,877
Umbrellas,	...	...	...	...	5,87,109	5,46,822
Wines,	...	...	...	...	12,01,559	28,42,207
Woollens,	...	...	...	...	10,71,699	13,72,039
Sundries,	...	...	...	...	39,05,116	62,62,691
Merchandise,	...	...	...	...	7,50,20,218	10,35,03,672
Treasure,	...	...	...	...	8,15,62,217	6,19,77,598
Total Rupees,					15,65,82,435	16,54,81,270

SPECIE AND BULLION.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
United Kingdom,	4,42,82,958	1,98,80,773
Aden,	27,058	94,907
America, North,	20,250	20,500
Arabian Gulf,	3,14,050	1,47,291
Bourbon,	11,50,565	10,25,681
Cape of Good Hope,	4,200	4,200
Ceylon,	7,75,663	11,51,395
China, { Hong-Kong,	55,18,340	1,51,56,909
{ Other Ports,	57,48,025	75,69,018
France,	59,29,926	18,50,863
Malta,	2,84,950	4,000
Mauritius,	11,55,197	9,97,858
New South Wales,	11,17,477	5,59,572
Penang, Singapore and Malacca,	15,22,949	35,09,744
Persian Gulf,	1,07,000	86,250
Suez,	26,16,241	20,84,739
Sumatra,	13,500	50
Trieste,	410	...
Bombay,	52,12,637	24,99,351
Madras,	51,75,514	37,77,069
Rangoon,	5,44,344	4,13,828
Pondicherry,	40,963	8,43,600
Total Rupees,	8,15,62,217	6,19,77,598

SPECIE AND BULLION.

EXPORTED BY SEA.

	1857-58.	1858-59.
United Kingdom,	17,600	5,460
Bourbon,	1,05,100	96,072
Ceylon,	9,16,157	2,91,030
China, { Hong-Kong, ..	1,67,324	13,105
{ Other Ports, ..	5,29,081	...
Mauritius, ... ..	...	34,500
Penang, Singapore and Malacca, ...	2,43,937	1,39,696
Suez,	800	...
Bassein,	1,13,716	...
Bombay,	2,50,242	7,650
Coconada,	1,00,000	6,000
Madras,	11,35,480	8,30,725
Rangoon,	12,77,578	11,59,620
Total Rupees,	48,57,015	25,83,858

Bills Drawn by the Home Authorities.

In 1857-58	Rs. 51,34,863
In 1858-59	„ 1,57,814
Decrease, Rupees,	„ 49,77,049

Bills Drawn on the Home Authorities.

In 1857-58	Rs. 4,02,853
In 1858-59	„ 2,17,058
Decrease, Rupees,	„ 1,85,795

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea in 1858-59, compared with similar Exports in 1857-58.

	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel,	56,264	85,240
Books,	2,077	1,787
Cotton Goods,	6,74,981	6,65,949
„ Wool,	1,13,408	41,072
Cowries,	33,728	7,214
Drugs,	4,04,798	1,57,987
Dyes, { Indigo,	34,58,121	1,74,38,771
{ Other Sorts,	3,35,638	8,60,838
Grain,	2,00,92,804	1,56,78,701
Gunnies and Bags,	34,77,260	59,97,764
Hides,	44,78,939	38,40,712
Horns,	98,693	99,527
Jute,	30,32,039	52,51,490
Lac,	10,61,827	7,92,207
Naval Stores,	3,73,858	3,06,397
Oils,	3,54,672	5,20,685
Opium, { Behar,	3,38,56,511	4,59,85,313
{ Benares,	1,36,04,680	57,60,989
Provisions,	1,07,850	2,32,919
Saltpetre,	35,35,614	45,77,748
Seeds,	45,56,513	82,07,425
Shawls, Cashmere,	1,25,235	2,41,370
Silk Piece Goods,	16,23,721	29,07,815
„ Raw and Cocoons,	80,88,193	75,94,345
Spirits, Rum,	66,907	17,716
Sugar,	1,00,14,411	1,46,97,039
Tallow,	91,645	1,35,946
Tobacco,	3,81,513	4,00,919
Wax and Wax Candles,	1,07,544	1,32,661
Sundries,	16,54,026	13,70,139
Total,	12,58,63,560	14,37,08,685
Imports Re-Exported	58,19,243	62,35,771
Total,	13,16,82,803	14,99,44,456
Treasure,	48,57,015	25,83,858
Total Rupees,	13,65,39,818	15,25,28,314

*Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market
Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858
to the 30th April 1859.*

ARTICLES.				HIGHEST PRICE.	LOWEST PRICE.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Akerkorah or Pellitory, ...	Per Md.			80 0 0	80 0 0
Ale, Allsopp's ...	Per hhd.			85 0 0	80 0 0
" Bass' ...	"			85 0 0	80 0 0
" Other Marks, ...	"			75 0 0	65 0 0
Almond, ...	Per md.			11 8 0	8 0 0
Aloes, ...	"			24 0 0	20 0 0
Alum, ...	"			3 12 0	3 2 0
Aniseed, Star, ...	"			26 0 0	20 0 0
Antimony, ...	"			18 0 0	15 0 0
Arsenic, White, ...	"			24 0 0	22 0 0
" Red, ...	"			25 0 0	16 0 0
" Yellow, ...	"			14 0 0	13 0 0
" Orpiment, ...	Per seer.			8 0 0	8 0 0
Assafotida, ...	Per md.			40 0 0	38 0 0
Beads, Seed, Europe, ...	Per lb.			1 4 0	1 2 0
" Aleppo, Red, ...	"			13 0 0	12 0 0
" Small, Red, ...	"			1 4 0	1 2 0
" Common, ...	"			7 0 0	7 0 0
" China, ...	Per box			40 0 0	32 0 0
" Roodrag or Genetries, ...	Per 1,000			20 0 0	20 0 0
Bedana, or Quince Seed, ...	Per md.			40 0 0	32 0 0
Betelant, ...	"			4 4 0	3 2 0
Bottles, ...	Per 100			10 0 0	6 0 0
Brimstone, ...	Per md.			4 0 0	3 0 0
" Medicinal, ...	"			20 0 0	12 0 0
Broad Cloth, Superfine, ...	Per yard.			12 0 0	12 0 0
" Ordinary, ...	"			4 0 0	4 0 0
Bunting, ...	Per piece.			14 0 0	10 0 0
Camphor, ...	Per md.			40 0 0	25 0 0
Canvas, ...	Per bolt			25 0 0	17 0 0
Cardamum, ...	Per seer.			3 8 0	3 8 0
Cassia, China, ...	Per md.			28 0 0	25 0 0
Catechu, ...	"			10 8 0	7 8 0
Chalk, ...	"			1 4 0	1 2 0
Chanks, Green of Sorts, ...	Per 100			5 0 0	5 0 0
" White of Sorts, ...	"			3 8 0	3 0 0
China Root, ...	Per md.			6 0 0	6 0 0
Cloves, ...	Per seer.			0 6 9	0 4 6
Coals, ...	Per md.			1 2 0	0 12 0
Cochineal, ...	Per seer			5 8 0	4 4 0
Cocoa, ...	"			1 0 0	1 0 0
Cocoanuts, ...	Per 1,000			35 0 0	34 0 0
Coffee, Mocha, ...	Per md.			22 0 0	20 0 0
" Other Places, ...	"			20 0 0	16 0 0
Coir, Maldive, ...	"			7 8 0	7 0 0
Copperas, ...	"			2 6 0	2 0 0

*Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market
Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858 to the
30th April 1859.—(Continued.)*

ARTICLES.	HIGHEST PRICE.			LOWEST PRICE.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Corals, Good, Per sa. wt.	8	0	0	8	0	0
„ Ordinary, Per „ cwt.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Cordage, Per Gross.	18	0	0	14	0	0
Corks, Per seer.	2	2	0	2	0	0
Corrosive Sublimate, Per md.	4	0	0	3	4	0
Cowries, Per md.	22	0	0	16	0	0
Cubeb, „	52	0	0	38	0	0
Dammer, „	16	0	0	12	0	0
Dates, Bussorah, „	6	8	0	6	0	0
Dragon's Blood, Per seer.	5	0	0	4	0	0
Elephant's Teeth, Per md.	230	0	0	200	0	0
Fish, Dried, „	10	8	0	10	8	0
Galingall, „	9	0	0	9	0	0
Gallnuts, „	33	0	0	30	0	0
Glue China, Per seer.	11	0	0	10	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, Per md.	12	0	0	10	0	0
„ Arabic, „	18	0	0	12	0	0
„ Bdellium, „	10	0	0	5	0	0
„ Benjamin, „	45	0	0	45	0	0
„ Copal, „	80	0	0	70	0	0
„ Gamboge, „	45	0	0	42	0	0
„ Mastic, „	2	0	0	2	0	0
„ Myrrh, „	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Olibanum, „	8	0	0	6	0	0
Gunpowder, Sporting, Per lb.	1	8	0	1	4	0
Horns, Buffalo, Per 100	16	0	0	10	0	0
Ising Glass, Per lb.	7	0	0	7	0	0
Lead, Red, Per md.	12	0	0	9	0	0
„ White, „	15	0	0	11	8	0
Lignum Vitæ, „	3	8	0	2	0	0
Mace, Per seer.	2	0	0	1	10	0
METALS AND SEMIMETALS.						
Copper, Brazier or Sheet, Per md.	49	6	0	45	12	0
„ Bolt, „	48	14	0	43	8	0
„ Sheathing, „	46	12	0	43	0	0
„ Composition Nails, „	42	8	0	39	5	0
„ Old, „	43	6	0	40	14	0
„ Tile and Ingot, „	60	9	0	51	0	0
„ Japan, „	52	9	0	46	12	0

*Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market
Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858 to the
30th April 1859.—(Continued.)*

ARTICLES.	HIGHEST PRICE.			LOWEST PRICE.		
	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
Iron, Knees, Per cwt.	10	0	0	10	0	0
„ Sheet, Per md.	5	14	0	4	13	0
„ Anchors, Per cwt.	13	8	0	10	8	0
„ Nails, Per „	14	0	0	12	0	0
„ Hoop, Per md.	5	2	0	4	9	0
„ Swedish, Square, „	7	0	0	6	0	0
„ Swedish, Flat, „	7	0	0	6	0	0
„ English, Square, „	4	4	0	3	8	0
„ English, Flat, „	4	4	0	3	8	0
„ English Bolt, „	4	4	0	3	8	0
„ Round, Rod and Nail, „	5	0	0	4	5	0
Kentledge, Per cwt.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lametta, Per corg.	4	6	0	4	4	0
Lead, Pig, Per md.	9	2	0	8	0	0
„ Sheet, Per „	11	4	0	8	14	0
Orsedue, Europe, Per lb.	1	12	0	1	8	0
„ China, Per box.	132	0	0	112	8	0
Quicksilver, Per seer.	2	5	6	2	2	0
Steel, Swedish, Per md.	10	14	0	8	0	0
Spelter, Per „	17	0	0	12	12	0
Tin Plates, Per box.	40	0	0	25	0	0
„ Block, new, Per md.	44	10	0	42	10	0
Nutmeg, Per seer.	1	14	0	1	12	0
„ Wild, Per md.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Oil, Earth, „	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Fish, „	12	0	0	12	0	0
„ Cocanut, „	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Linseed, Per gallon.	2	12	0	2	8	0
„ Sandal Wood, Per seer.	22	0	0	12	0	0
„ Rose, Per sa. wt.	5	0	0	5	0	0
„ Turpentine, Per gallon.	2	12	0	1	10	0
Paint, of Sorts, Per lb.	2	6	0	2	0	0
Pepper, Black, Per md.	13	8	0	12	6	0
„ Long, Per „	14	8	0	12	8	0
Pipes, Water, Per each.	6	0	0	6	0	0
Pitch, Per barrel.	11	0	0	8	0	0
Porter, Per hhd.	75	0	0	55	0	0
Prunes, Bussorah, Per md.	20	0	0	20	0	0
Raisins, Bussorah, „	10	0	0	8	0	0
Rattan, Per lb.	6	2	0	5	0	0
Red Ochre, Per md.	2	0	0	1	12	0

*Calcutta Price Current exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Market
Prices of Goods imported by Sea from the 1st May 1858 to the
30th April 1859.—(Concluded.)*

ARTICLES.		HIGHEST PRICE.	LOWEST PRICE.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Red Wood or Red Sunders.	Per md.	2 8 0	2 0 0
Rose Water, ...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0
Rosin, ...	Per barrel.	5 8 0	3 4 0
„ Bussorah, ...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0
Saffron, ...	Per seer.	50 0 0	30 0 0
Sago, Pearl, ..	Per md.	8 0 0	5 0 0
Sallop Misry, ...	Per seer.	6 0 0	5 0 0
Sandal Wood,...	Per md.	22 0 0	14 8 0
„ Ordinary, ...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Sarsaparilla, ...	Per seer.	2 8 0	2 8 0
Segars, Manilla, ...	Per 1,000	60 0 0	40 0 0
Senna Leaf, ...	Per md.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Skins, Morocco, ...	Per piece.	5 0 0	5 0 0
„ Goats, Madras, ...	Per 100	56 0 0	32 0 0
Stick Lac, ...	Per md.	12 0 0	9 0 0
Tar, Stockholm, ...	Per barrel.	14 0 0	12 0 0
Tea of Qualities, ...	Per chest.	85 0 0	85 0 0
Tobacco, American,...	Per lb.	1 0 0	0 15 0
Tortoise Shell, ...	Per seer.	28 0 0	28 0 0
Twine, Europe, ...	Per lb.	0 10 0	0 8 0
Varnish, ...	Per gallon.	10 0 0	10 0 0
Verdigris, ...	Per md.	160 0 0	110 0 0
Vermillion, ...	Per box.	122 0 0	104 0 0
Wax, ...	Per md.	56 0 0	45 0 0
Wood, Mahogany, ...	Per foot.	0 8 0	0 4 0

Principal Articles of Import and Export to and from Chittagong in 1858-59, compared with similar Imports and Exports in 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Betelnuts, ...	3,493	632	...	2,861	Grain, ...	2,60,964	58,111
Cocanuts, ...	12,220	19,311	7,091	...	Piece Goods, ...	8,301	210
Ditto Shells, ...	828	1,289	461	...	Sugar and Sugar Candy,	6,222	1,138
Ditto Oil, ...	769	2,307	1,538	...	Tobacco, ...	8,636	5,835
Cowries, ...	15,759	1,668	...	14,091	Twist and Yarn, ...	401	...
Coir and Coir Rope, ...	15,290	17,012	1,722	...	Timbers and Planks, ...	2,742	3,008
Damner, ...	1,064	965	...	...	Sundries, ...	12,835	4,335
Grain, ...	...	12,039	12,039	...	Total Rupees, ...	8,00,101	72,637
Piece Goods, ...	...	1,054	1,054	...			
Porcelain & Earthen-ware, ...	...	2,981	2,981	...			
Spices, ...	...	857	857	...			
Sundries, ...	7,702	4,463	...	3,239			
Total, ...	57,125	64,578	24,504	17,051			
Treasure, ...	63,500	39,800	...	23,700			
Total Rupees, ...	1,20,625	1,04,378	24,504	40,751			

Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from Balasore in 1858-59, compared with similar Imports and Exports in 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Cotton Picce Goods,		104
Cocoanuts,		194
Grain,		1,174
Naval Stores,		1,384
Turmeric,		440
Sundries,	37	6
Total Rupees,	37	3,302

EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Grain,	34,874	85,979
Sundries,	169	118
Total Rupees,	35,043	86,097

Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from Arracan in 1858-59, compared with similar Imports and Exports in 1857-58.

IMPORTS.		1857-58.	1858-59.	EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel, ...	...	3,413	9,962	Dyes, Cutch, ...	...	15,854
Ale, Beer, ...	...	5,740	12,420	Grain, ...	...	27,31,611
Brandy and Gin, ...	...	12,134	15,927	Gunnies and Bags, ...	61,06,938	7,800
Coffee, ...	...	...	10,952	Hides, ...	2,481	...
Cotton Goods, ...	...	9,867	56,495	Horns, ...	1,340	...
Fruits and Nuts, ...	...	...	14,237	Rattans, ...	208	...
Gunnies and Bags, ...	...	...	23,491	Salt, ...	...	2,024
Metals, Iron, ...	...	3,426	6,302	Tobacco, ...	54,357	14,565
Molasses and Jaggery, ...	...	...	18,110	Sundries, ...	3,672	...
Oils, ...	...	...	12,184	Total, ...	61,08,996	27,80,189
Timbers, ...	...	11,252	603	Treasure, ...	2,982	...
Wines, ...	...	3,314	3,939	Total Rupees, ..	61,71,978	27,80,189
Woollens, Carpets, ...	...	...	7,160			
Sundries, ...	...	1,52,612	90,035			
Total, ...	...	2,01,758	2,76,827			
Treasure, ...	...	2,26,350	2,46,459			
Total Rupees, ...	...	4,28,108	5,23,286			

Principal Articles of Import and Export into and from the Tenasserim Provinces in 1858-59, compared with similar Imports and Exports in 1857-58.

IMPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.	EXPORTS.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Apparel, ...	...	27,679	Dyes, Cutch, ...	...	11,802
Books and Stationery, ...	...	7,559	Earthen-Ware, ...	...	8,652
Cotton Goods, ...	6,14,380	6,85,634	Fruits and Nuts, ...	...	7,545
Fruits and Nuts, ...	...	1,12,517	Fish Maws, ...	1,910	...
Grain, ...	15,767	72,782	Grain, ...	9,42,035	6,60,705
Malt Liquors, ...	48,976	57,590	Oils, ...	...	13,976
Metals, ...	32,467	28,760	Stick Lac, ...	...	3,852
Molasses or Jaggery, ...	...	85,247	Timbers, ...	26,43,016	26,01,884
Naval Stores, ...	...	61,893	Sundries, ...	15,21,730	9,20,206
Silk Goods, ...	...	89,896	Total, ...	51,11,691	42,28,622
Spirits, ...	13,542	48,058	Treasure, ...	1,68,425	77,341
Tobacco, ...	1,22,307	88,221	Total Rupees, ...	52,80,116	43,05,963
Wines, ...	23,607	15,607			
Woollens, ...	...	27,587			
Sundries, ...	8,37,832	5,95,716			
Total, ...	17,08,898	20,04,752			
Treasure, ...	1,00,570	8,39,281			
Total Rupees, ...	18,15,468	28,44,033			

The gross receipts of the Custom House for the year 1858-59 amount to Rs. 1,62,95,827 and the *net* customs Revenue to Rs. 1,55,41,766 showing an increase on the previous year of Rs. 31,12,657.

The Tonnage of Calcutta inwards was 672,140 Tons belonging to 950 vessels, being a decrease on the previous year of 78 vessels and 42,389 Tons. Outwards there were 960 vessels, and 676,196 Tons, being a decrease of 7 vessels, and an increase of 18,047 Tons.

Of the 960 vessels 497 were British, 130 American, 100 French, 107 Steamers. The rest were native craft and ships of various nations.

The largest trade is with Great Britain, and is represented as follows :—

IMPORTS.

Merchandise,	...	...	...	...	8,95,44,130
Treasure, {	Gold,	...	...	...	3,40,969
	Silver,	...	...	...	1,95,39,804
Rupees,					... 10,94,24,903

EXPORTS.

Merchandise,	...	...	...	...	4,46,89,004
Treasure, {	Gold,	...	...	...	5,460
	Silver,	...	none,	...	.....
Rupees,					... 4,46,94,464

North America sends merchandise and treasure to the value of Rs. 11,38,054 and takes to the value of Rupees 1,23,20,585. *China* sends to the value of Rupees 2,53,39,097, and takes 5,17,09,368. *France* sends Rupees 39,56,488 and takes Rupees 64,82,416.

DOMESTIC CEREMONIES OF THE PEOPLE OF TATTA.

Bombay Records, No. LV.

The Town of Tatta is situated in Sind, within three or four

miles of the banks of the Indus. It was once a famous and populous city, but the unhealthy nature of the surrounding country has caused a great decrease in the population which does not now exceed 10,000. The inhabitants of this place are much attached to old usages and are jealous of any interference with them. They keep up a number of ceremonies connected with Births, Marriages and Funerals, which are not only unnecessary, but are so expensive in their character as to bring many poor families to ruin. In consequence of this state of things the local authorities resolved to take measures to reduce these expenses, if it were possible to do so without irritating the people.

The circumstance which led to the examination of the subject was, that the census returns of 1854 exhibited a marked decrease of the population during the previous 50 or 100 years. This was found to be owing to a diminished number of marriages, and to the intermarriage of near relations. Such unions were celebrated at a comparatively small expense, and were often managed by exchanging as it were a son for a daughter. The cost of marriage ceremonies was regulated by a scale which had been handed down for many generations, and any deviation from which was looked upon as something like a crime. Mr. Gibbs, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind, was the chief mover in the reforms that were eventually introduced. In a letter dated 19th March 1859, he mentions having entered into communication with the late General Jacob, and with Syud Jaber Ali Shah, and Moonsiff Syud Ameennoodin, all of whom entered into his views.

The Mahomedans of Tatta, had been in the habit of spending the greater portion of their money in these public displays. While in private they were almost reduced to starvation, so that it might be said of them "it was one day a feast, and the remainder of their lives a perpetual fast." A great hindrance to reform was the female ascendancy in the town; as the frequent public ceremonies gave them an opportunity of meeting and gossiping together. Though it was thought desirable to make the movement a voluntary act of the people, rather than an order of the Government, an official notification was issued, recommending the reduction of these expenses, and proposing an assembly of the leading inhabitants, at which Syud Ameennoodin Wullud, and Syud Mozideen, Moonsiff of Kurachee should attend, and report the proceedings to the Com-

missioner. Accordingly on the 1st November 1856, a meeting was convened and, was addressed by Synd Ameenoodin in an appropriate speech in Persian, and then in Sindee. After the address was conducted a paper was laid before the assembly with two columns "for" and "against" the proposition, for reducing the Birth, Marriage and Funeral expenses. The example being shown by several leading heads of families, the whole assembly signed in favour of the proposition, leaving the "contrary" column quite blank. A statement was now drawn up showing the existing and the proposed expenses, and after some discussion on the details, it was adopted and ratified by a solemn declaration on the 1st chapter of the Koran. In his letter to Mr. Gibbs, the Moonsiff says: "I am happy to state that the revised rules have been very cheerfully observed on every occasion of a family ceremony which has taken place since the meeting; and the people appear the more satisfied, the more the rules are acted upon."

The appendix gives a detailed list of the expenses of domestic ceremonies, which consist chiefly of feasting, music, and distribution of money. The following is an abstract of the statement:—

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS.

1858-59.

Madras Records, No. LXI.

The Report of the Public Works Department for 1858-59 was issued by the Chief Engineer on the 31st August. The operations in new works were limited on account of the restriction upon public expenditure which had been imposed during the preceding year. Repairs however were made on those irrigation works which had been destroyed by the monsoon in certain districts.

In the budget of 1858-59 the sum of Rupees 71,77,575 was applied for on account of Public Works. The Government of India granted only Rupees 14,59,256 for new works, and Rupees 21,18,261 for repairs. There was a sum subsequently sanctioned amounting to Rupees 10,13,714, giving a total of Rupees 45,91,231. From this however is to be deducted the grant for Hyderabad, (which has been disconnected from Madras,) of Rupees 1,35,413, leaving Rupees 44,55,818. The amount expended was Rupees 45,08,433, being Rupees 52,615 over the grant. In new works the expenditure was in excess of the allowance by Rupees 1,87,668, in repairs it fell short by Rupees 1,35,053. The following is an abstract of the expenditure :—

		<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
Irrigation Works	...	Rs. 2,72,422	Rs. 19,22,764
Communications	...	3,49,944	7,97,785
Buildings	...	8,93,645	2,71,923
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		15,16,011	29,92,422

The following are the districts which incurred the chief expense for Irrigation works :—

		<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
Ganjam	...	Rs. 17,683	Rs. 21,376
Godavery	...	49,379	2,70,938
Kistnah	...	53,545	1,04,481
Nellore	...	56,344	2,37,913
Cuddapah	...	16,807	79,066
Bellary	...	4,051	1,52,899
Chingleput	...	48	97,409
North Arcot	...	26,343	38,711
South Arcot	...	7,190	80,426

			<i>New Works.</i>		<i>Repairs</i>
Tanjore	...	...	Rs. 5,607	Rs.	4,56,698
Trichinopoly	...	...	24,731		1,69,145
Madura	...	...	.....		41,336
Tinnevely	...	...	904		51,454
Coimbatore	...	...	4,345		31,168
Salem	...	...	2,783		55,005

Under the head of COMMUNICATIONS, are included the following works :--

			<i>New Works.</i>		<i>Repairs.</i>
Roads and bridges	...	Rs	3,23,243	Rs.	7,60,462
Navigable canals	...		7,813		28,057
Ports and harbours	...		18,888		4,857
Ferry boats	...	...	.....		4,359

Total 3,49,944 7,97,735

And the districts in which the major part of these sums has been expended are with reference

1. To roads and bridges.

			<i>New Works.</i>		<i>Repairs.</i>
Ganjam	...	Rs.	25,881	Rs.	24,971
Nellore	...	...	19,040		35,127
Cuddapah	...	...	11,352		36,909
Bellary	...	...	1,217		53,985
Chingleput	...	...	26,262		1,08,995
North Arcot	...	...	47,472		57,569
South Arcot	...	...	3,534		61,849
Tanjore	...	...	1,971		44,598
Trichinopoly	...	...	6,788		53,684
Coimbatore	...	...	10,528		38,116
Salem	...	...	11,530		33,602
Canara	...	...	15,824		57,406
Malabar	...	...	53,170		31,446

2. To navigable canals.

Godavery	...	...	6,312		8,741
Chingleput	...	...	...		11,953
Tanjore	...	...	...		5,344

3. To ports and harbours.

Tanjore	...	...	4,790		2,458
Madura	...	...	12,797		...

The following are the various classes of BUILDINGS, with the amounts laid out upon them :--

			<i>New Works.</i>		<i>Repairs.</i>
Military	...	Rs.	6,73,935	Rs.	1,12,661
Revenue	...	...	33,481		66,546

		<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs</i>
Public	.. ..	Rs. 72,772	Rs. 60,074
Judicial	... ..	85,074	25,117
Ecclesiastical	... ..	6,473	6,537
Marine	... ..	19,800	575
Educational	... ..	2,110	2,413

The largest expenditures on new Irrigation Works, were in the Godavery division, on account of the Weyairoo and Ellore channel, Rupees 33,109; in the Kistnah division, on account of the canal opened to Nedamale, Rupees 38,940; in the Nellore district, on account of the re-construction of the Pennair anicut, Rupees 51,327; and in North Arcot, on account of the Palar anicut, Rupees 23,969. The expenditure in the other districts being on works of less important character does not require special notice.

In Tanjore and Trichinopoly the expenditure on repairs of irrigation works amounted to Rupees 4,56,698 and 1,69,145 respectively; in the adjoining districts of Madura, Salem, and South Arcot, it was Rupees 41,336; 55,005; and 80,426. In Nellore the repairs amounted to Rupees 2,37,913; in Cuddapah 79,066; in Bellary 1,52,899; in Chingleput 97,409; and in Tinnevely 51,454. In the Godavery and Kistnah divisions the expenditure was Rupees 2,70,938, and 1,04,481 respectively. In the other districts it was limited.

The average expenditure on irrigation works and repairs in Tanjore in the 35 years closing with 1850-51, was a little more than a lakh of Rupees, that of the highest year (1850-51) being Rupees 1,73,395. In the year under review the expenditure for repairs amounted to four and a half lakhs of Rupees.

The expenditure on buildings was chiefly on account of the military works at Jackatalla, Rupees 3,05,118; Bangalore, Rupees 1,00,163; and Madras, 72,175. The expenditure for military buildings was also large in the Godavery division, Bellary, Chingleput, and Trichinopoly.

The amount of traffic by Cochrane's Canal is shown in the following statement:—

	Boats.	Tons.	Toll.
1857-58	9,324	1,29,643	Rs. 32,410-12
1858-59	9,111	1,30,236½	„ 32,559- 2

Decrease in boats 213. Increase in tons 593½. Increase in tolls 148-6.

The chief items which contributed to the traffic of the year were the following:—

	Boats.	Tons.	Toll.	
			Rs.	As.
Chillies	... 173	2,184½	546	2
Faggots	... 1,429	32,125¼	8,031	7
Passengers	... 2,029	2,118	529	8
Paddy	... 71	1,163¼	290	13
Shells	... 1,784	24,008¼	6,002	1
Salt	... 2,225	51,720	12,930	0
Wood	... 539	12,722¼	3,180	9

The operations of the Lithographic Department were nearly the same in extent as during the preceding year.

	Copies.	Impressions.
Maps and drawings	... 48,319	46,624
Circular forms, &c.	... 1,55,221	1,25,403
	<hr/> 2,03,540	<hr/> 1,72,027

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS.

1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. XLVI.

In accordance with the arrangements that were made in November 1855, the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, Colonel Scott, sent in a report on the 23rd October 1858, on the progress of Public Works in Bombay, during the year 1857-58.

The events of that year necessarily suspended all works that were not indispensable, and the department was called upon to perform a large amount of work of an emergent character, connected with the location of the European troops.

With reference to Tank irrigation, the magnificent Maduk Tank—which is the work of the Anagoondy Kings,—was probably never completed to the extent proposed, and should it be placed in repair, the value of the irrigation within the British Territory, would scarcely compensate for the land in the Mysore Territory which would be destroyed. The principal works erected in the Belgaum and Kolapoor districts were temporary barracks at Belgaum, Kulladghee, and Kolapoor; a road from the latter place to Beejapoor is also in progress, a distance of about 101 miles. The Tanks at Sholapoor are stated to be a failure, but the barracks for European troops, in the same place are very creditable to the Engineers.

Dharwar.—In Dharwar Zillah there are eight talookas. For each of these a Maramut Maistry is appointed whose duty is to execute the repairs to tanks, roads, Government buildings, &c. &c. This is a new system and is found to work very well. The Maistry of Kode expended, from his first appointment in February 1856 up to 1st April, 1858, the sum of Rs. 8,259-10-7, being chiefly for repairing Tanks, Roads and Sheds. The Maistry of Rancebednore expended in a similar way Rs. 1,687-7-11. The Maistry of Hungal Rs. 3,561-13-8, less Rs. 330-12-7, expended by his predecessor. The Maistry of Bunkapoor, Rs. 3,421-10-10. The Maistry of Hooblee expended Rs. 2,027-4-0. The remaining three Maistries of Dharwar, Nowlgoond and Dumbut, were learning their work under the others.

The construction of Roads was interrupted by the suspension of Public Works. During the season under report only $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles of first class road were completed, with the exception of drains and bridges. Of second class roads there were several in good, working order. The Cotton Soil roads are at times indented with ruts, but not like those of the Guzerat Roads. In the Monsoon the roads are impassable for days together, owing to the heavy rain on the black soil, but in dry weather the surface is hard, and pleasant to ride over.

The following first class roads were proposed, and the first three were sanctioned.

1. Dharwar to Kulgutghee. Turrus to Bunkapore.
2. Hooblee to Sunguteekope. Bunkapore to Hurryhur.
3. Hooblee to Annigherry. Sumusghee to Hurlhully.
4. Annigherry to Gudduck, and Hullykerry, Bunkapore to Moondagoor, and also four second class roads.

During the disturbances in the North West, the Dharwar for was put into an efficient state, and neat temporary barracks were built, with accommodation for two Companies of Infantry and one of Artillery, together with fifteen of their families.

Belgaum and Kolapoor.—The Executive Engineer, Captain W. R. Dickiason, reports the expenditure for the year as follows :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Roads and bridges	...	...	...	11,364	4	7
Docks, dockyard offices, and buildings for Marine purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piers, jetties, and clearance of tidal rivers and creeks	...	...	...	967	10	11
Light-houses and beacons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reclamation of land from the sea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canals, irrigational bundaras, tanks, and wells	...	...	...	3,951	4	8
Fortifications, magazines, Military store-houses and offices, &c.	...	...	...	9,455	10	10
Barracks, and buildings connected therewith	...	...	...	53,946	0	6
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals	...	...	...	3,825	7	0
Churches, burial-grounds, &c.	...	...	...	3,641	13	6
Jails and buildings for Police purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	22,914	5	6
Total				1,10,066	9	6

He complains of the great increase of office work, and the need of assistance. The accounts of the works last year were forwarded in 151 bills with their numerous vouchers. Though the correspondence to a great extent is in Murathee there is not a single Carcoon on the permanent office establishment. There is no proper Store-keeper, though such an officer is much needed.

With reference to bridging the Mulpurba river near Khanapoor, many years ago, a native offered to bridge it on the Dharwar road, if he were permitted to appropriate the toll on it for ten years. This statement is referred to in case Government should be disposed to entertain such tenders now.

Rutnagherry.—The only work of any importance undertaken in this district during the year, was the new road over Phoonda Ghaut, which is reported by Lieutenant T. P. Armitstead, Executive Engineer, to be progressing. The length of it is eight miles, estimated amount of cost Rs. 1,33,793, sanctioned amount Rs. 1,15,000, expended Rs. 70,186-6-11, expended during the year Rs. 5,940-7-1. The total height of the road calculated from the Boukun plateau, after making a cutting through the ridge at the top of 42½ feet deep is 1,337½ feet, and the elevation above the level of the sea is 1,996½ feet. The premature fall of heavy rains caused the works to be suspended in August; but before that time a large amount of work had been executed. The daily average number of labourers was 272. Lieutenant

Armitstead points out as a defect in this road, a *return* of 2,800 feet near the top, and he proposed making it with a gradient, 1 in 20½, uniformly for the same money, but this proposition was not accepted. The completion of this Ghaut as a military road, and the continuation of the line to Waghotun is of the greatest importance, on account of the military force stationed at Kolapoor. The lowest estimated cost of this is Rs. 1,08,957. This road when completed would be 38 miles in length, and would cost Rs. 4,538 *per mile*. Tables are given showing the mean rates of cost for the road works, &c. Two short roads were executed by convict labour, one near Adawlut the other near Hathkumbè. The travellers' Bungalow at Dajeeppoor was completed.

Sholapoor.—Lieutenant W. W. Goodfellow, Executive Engineer, reports the expenditure in his district during the year to have been as follows:—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Roads and bridges...	...	...	...	2,990	9	1
Irrigational works and wells...	...	...	...	7,607	14	11
Fortifications, military store-houses, &c.	...	...	...	2,749	8	7
Barracks, and buildings connected therewith	...	...	...	40,119	2	4
Jails, and buildings for Police purposes	...	...	...	46	6	4
Miscellaneous:—Government houses, cutcherries, travellers' bungalows, dhurumsalas, ferries, post office	...	...	...	24,255	12	10
Total	...	...	...	Rs. 77,888	6	1

Regarding *irrigational works and wells*, the report speaks unfavourably. The sum of Rs. 63,859 was expended in 1856-57 and Rs. 7,607 in 1857-58, and still the tanks are not in use; and this money has remained unproductive. Want of skill in their construction, and too much dependence on inexperienced natives are the causes of their inefficiency. The expenditure on account of Barracks was chiefly incurred for temporary accommodation for troops, being Rs. 26,413 for European Cavalry and Rs. 13,433 for European Infantry.

Sattara.—Captain M. R. Kennedy, Executive Engineer, reports on the progress of works in his district. The Road over the Wurrunda Ghaut was nearly completed in 1856-57, but owing to the suspension of all Public Works, delay was occasion-

Abstract of the Expenditure during the Year 1857-58.

Names.	Roads and Communica- tions.	Public Gene- ral.	Revenue Gene- ral.	Ecclesiastical.	Judicial.	Military.	Grand Total Expenditure during the year 1857-58.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
New work ...	1,107 0 9	560 0 0	2,232 0 0	1,177 5 2	416 0 0	1,42,371 5	21,47,864 1 1
Ordinary repairs ...	25,866 6 2	2,792 0 0	202 0 0	179 0 0	988 0 0	8,808 0 0	38,835 6 2
Petty repairs ...	1,213 13 3	1,972 6 8	351 0 0	1,996 15 9	956 9 11	8,761 15 9	15,252 13 4
						Rupees ...	2,01,952-4-7

The contract system worked well, and all contracts were faithfully executed—none thrown up. The filth-burning machine erected a year ago, did not prove so offensive to the neighbourhood as had been anticipated. It is recommended for general adoption. A Mechanical Engineer is greatly wanted for the Bund Waterworks, and it would be desirable to appoint a Barrack Master and three or more serjeants to look after the conservation of the Barracks, which demanded a large sum of money during the year for petty repairs.

Tanna, Northern Concan.—Captain Fuller, Executive Engineer, reports various works, of not much importance, which were suspended in July 1857, and have not since been resumed. 99 miles of metalled road and 112 miles of Moorum road were kept in repair. The old Agra Road, between the colsette Ferry and Kburdee, entailed a heavy expenditure for repairs, because the amount sanctioned in former years Rs. 150 per mile, was totally inadequate. Labour could be abundantly procured by out-bidding the Railway contractors, but Government decided that such a course was “neither right nor expedient.” The Shapoor bridge was recommenced, and will be nearly completed in July. Roads should not be opened until after the second Monsoon after their commencement. “During the first working season the whole of the earthworks and cuttings should be thrown up and completed; the small drains and as many of the small bridges as possible built, and all large bridges run up to the springing. The work should then be left to itself during the Monsoon, and the next season ought to see it complete in every respect, with the surface formation of moorum or metal, laid on and ready for the process of consolidation.” The report closes with an expression of regret at the constant change of assistants, to remedy which it proposes to have no assistants at all, and to increase the number of Executive Engineers; limiting each to a charge of 2,000 square miles.

Ahmednuggur, Nassick and Peint.—Lieutenant Finch, Executive Engineer, reports that these three districts are now incorporated into one charge. The expenditure was chiefly for roads, military buildings and repairs, amounting in all to Rs. 183,997-7-1. The Artillery Barracks at Ahmednuggur were as far as possible completed. Temporary barracks and other buildings were likewise erected at Nassick. The Ahmednuggur and Aurungabad Road was nearly completed, and on this line a toll has been established on the Imampoor Ghaut, which produces Rs. 650 per mensem. The Poona and Ahmednuggur Road had not made much progress; the sanc-

tioned works were postponed, pending a survey. The road between Ahmednuggur and Malligaum has at length been commenced. A scheme for supplying the town of Yewlah with water, was proposed, and the inhabitants agreeing to defray half the expense, which is computed at Rs. 22,125.

Designs and estimates for bridging the Godavery and Kadwa Rivers, had been submitted, but were subsequently negatived. The Nassick and Wagherah road is now finished. The average cost per mile was Rs. 700.

The amount expended on irrigational works in the Nassick division was Rs. 17,951-1-10.

Twenty-one bundaras had been restored and repaired; most of these were constructed previous to the date of British rule in the country, and it is therefore desirable that they should be kept in a state of efficiency.

Candeish.—Captain Bell, Executive Engineer, reports that the principal works during the year were buildings for the accommodation of troops at Dhoolia and at Malligaum. The Road from Scindwa Ghaut and Panakheira had been improved and a new line constructed from the latter place to Sawalda on the Taptee River.

The estimated cost of these works was Rs. 1,68,547-0-0

The expenditure in four years ... 56,674-9-8

Much remains to be done; the delay was caused by the suspension of Public Works and the difficulty of procuring labour when the works were resumed.

Surat and Brouch.—Lieutenant J. S. Trevor, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the work of the year consisted chiefly in making plans and estimates for the future. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 70,604-1-7, more than Rs. 47,000 were expended during the first three months of the year. Some new lines of Road were determined upon, but none completed. The Broach pier was completed and set up. It is proposed to reclaim $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of marsh at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,862 near Julalpoor. The Castle of Surat had of late received considerable attention. The defects of its construction rendered it unfit to accommodate more than 250 men, but as the position is strong and the locality healthy, means should be taken to improve it. The Fort at Parvara, near Bulsar "should be either garrisoned or destroyed."

Ahmedabad and Kaira.—Lieutenant Cotgrave, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the examination of the Ahmedabad and Lundooka road, which had been damaged by heavy rains, had been unavoidably postponed. The construction of a bridge over the Bhogawa River had been sanction-

ed. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,00,819. The River when swollen by floods attains the breadth of 4,700 feet, and the bridge will have 132 arches of 20 feet span.

Deesa.—On the 28th May, Lieutenant T. R. Maunsell, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that few new works of any general interest had been undertaken, and that those commenced during the previous year had been carried on. The Cutcherries for the married European soldiers were proceeded with upon an improved plan. The total expenditure was Rs. 62,303-5-3. The want of roads in Deesa cantonments is much felt. In reply to Lieutenant Maunsell's remarks about an increase to the establishment, Captain Munbee, Superintending Engineer, says—"I own that I do not see any immediate necessity for an assistant or for any increase to the establishment, except perhaps in the case of maistries. The work at Deesa has been and is small compared with that of the other stations in the Northern Circle; the establishment is amply sufficient; for instance there are as many writers and Europeans as there are in all Rajpootana, and two more Surveyors; and I think that neither the Executive Engineer, nor his office establishment, can complain of being overworked." He says also with reference to former irregularities in the accounts of this station. "I have been able to report that the accounts are now being kept with care and correctness."

Nemuch and Nusseerabad.—On the 1st May, Captain Gore Munbee, Superintending Engineer, reports that the works had been almost entirely of a military character, and that the total expenditure was Rs. 1,84,291-4-11. The defences of the Ajmere Arsenal were rendered efficient. Three Cavalry and eight Infantry Barracks were constructed at Nusseerabad. At Nemuch four barracks were completed by the 30th April 1858, and others were in progress. The report concludes with a detailed account of the mutinies in these districts and of the part Captain Munbee took in their suppression, and in performing his duties as an Engineer.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1858-59.

The report is for the official year ending 30th April 1859. The total number of cases instituted was 29,956, being less than the previous year, by 887. Of these 12,447 were decided for plaintiffs, 1,412 for defendants, 2,996 were non-suited. 13,133 were struck out and compromised, and 91 undecided.

The total sum credited to Government was Rs. 1,10,915-11-9, including a sum credited for unclaimed monies amounting to Rs. 1,868-0-3. Last year this item amounted to Rs. 9,720, which partly accounts for the result being less favourable than last year. The expense of the Court was Rs. 1,03,274-11, leaving a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 7,641-0-9. The expenditure consists of Rs. 3,500, for Judges' salaries monthly, and Rs. 5,106-3-7 for the monthly cost of establishment. The number of copies of Summonses was reported last year as 61,405, this year it has increased to 70,012. The amount of fees shews a decrease, on the previous year, of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The work of the establishment has increased so much since 1850 that a total increased expenditure of Rupees 388 per mensem is proposed. The following is an Abstract of the increase of work since the year 1850,

Increase in the number of cases.	8,633
Increase in the number of processes issued, ...	28,095
Increase in the number of warrants to sue and defend,	2,398
Increase in the number of items of receipts, ...	13,510
Increase of Re-payments including transfers, ...	18,706

The following table shows the position of the Court for the last two years, as compared with the year 1850-51.

	1st Year 1850-51.	8th Year 1857-58.	9th Year 1858-59.
Number of cases instituted, ... { English, ...	4,407	5,834	5,450
Native, ...	16,916	25,009	24,506
Total, ...	21,323	30,843	29,956
Amount litigated, ...	4,47,381 0 0	8,01,824 6 0	7,65,412 11 1
Commission and Fees paid into Court on institution of Suits, ...	59,531 14 6	1,12,778 12 9	1,09,260 7 6
(Net Amount of Commission and Fees credited to Government on Suits, ...	57,452 13 6	1,12,624 6 9	1,07,918 0 9
Ditto on Distresses for Rent, ...	1,510 7 0	1,157 0 0	839 0 0
Amount credited to Government on account of Fines, ...	651 6 6	343 5 9	202 8 0
Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to Suitors and Landlords, ...	0 0 0	9,720 13 3	1,863 0 3
Ditto on account of savings from Salaries, sale of old Furniture, Records, &c., ...	207 6 0	255 9 5	88 2 9
Net Total Amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts, ...	59,822 1 0	1,24,101 3 2	1,10,915 11 9
Amount paid into Court under decrees, ...	2,46,313 0 0	1,98,524 3 1	1,84,062 0 10
Amount paid out of Court on Account of decrees, ...	2,43,604 0 0	1,98,633 0 10	1,84,084 3 2
Number of days on which the Court was open, ...	258	250	246
Average number of Cases instituted daily, ...	82.6	123.3	121.7
Cases under Rupees 10, ...	12,791	17,363	16,067
" " 20, ...	3,363	5,708	5,850
" " 50, ...	2,422	4,417	4,745

	1st Year 1850-51.	8th Year 1857-58.	9th Year 1858-59.
Cases under Rupees 100, ...	792	1,649	1,618
" " 200, ...	480	932	932
" " 300, ...	186	391	387
" " 400, ...	86	169	172
" " 500, ...	67	214	185
Number of Summonses issued,			
" Second Summonses,	51,889	61,405	70,012
" Subpœnas, ...	18,952	1,724	1,358
" Attachments, ...	0	22,777	23,279
" Writs of Execution,	0	418	337
" Bench Warrants, ...	3,918	8,078	7,694
" Copies of Judgments,	0	19	14
" Commitments, ...	167	217	236
Warrants to sue and defend, filed,	448	629	539
Judgments for Plaintiffs, ...	2,170	5,743	4,574
Judgments for Defendants, ...	8,339	13,281	12,447
Nonsuits, ...	688	1,154	1,412
Struck out and compromised,	4,172	3,350	2,996
Undecided, ...	6,655	12,939	13,133
Amount of half Costs returned in Cases compromised, ...	333	154	91
	10,533 5 6	14,779 13 3	14,722 8 6

MADRAS CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

1858.

Madras Records, No. LXII.

On the 29th September 1859 the Director General of the Medical Department reports that the year has been a healthy one as regards epidemic disease, with some few exceptions. Cholera prevailed during the greater part of the year in Madras, and some parts of the centre and Southern Divisions, and for shorter periods in Canara, but the greater part of the Presidency was freer than usual from epidemics. Small-pox was prevalent on the Western Coast, though but few cases came under treatment in the Dispensaries. The increasing popularity of these institutions is shewn by the increased number of patients, which exceeds that of any former year by 16,685. The principal diseases treated during the year were fevers, bowel complaints, venereal affections, abscesses, ulcers, and dropsies. The mortality was highest from cholera; 998 cases were treated of which 285 proved fatal.

Of Europeans, in-patients 29·6, and out-patients 55·6 per cent. were females; of East Indians, in-patients 160·5, out-patients 74·4; Hindoos (of all castes) in-patients 58·6, out-patients 41·3; Mahomedans, in-patients 52·3, out-patients 38·4. It will be seen from these particulars that the prejudices which formerly kept the Hindoo and Mahomedan females from becoming in-patients of Dispensaries are fast disappearing.

The total expenditure of the Dispensaries during the year was Rs. 86,620·5-6—the average cost for each patient being 5 annas 7 pice per head. Last year the average cost was 5 annas 3 pice. The progressive increase of patients in the Dispensaries was as follows:

In 1854	...	...	161,214	patients.
1855	...	...	184,069	„
1856	...	...	210,566	„
1857	...	...	241,311	„
1858	...	...	260,124	„

Cholera was prevalent in Madras throughout the year; 2,000 deaths occurred from this disease (within the limits of the Supreme Court.)

General Hospital.—The numbers of sick treated was as follows:

		Europeans.		Natives.
Treated	... ..	1,093	...	118
Died	... ..	49	...	10

Leper Hospital.—The wards were overcrowded and many applicants for admission had to be sent away in consequence of the want of room. Great attention was paid to cleanliness and dieting of the patients; but the Medical Officer reports nothing new with regard to the treatment of leprosy.

Native Infirmary.—The number of patients shews an increase. The mortality is high, but many cases were brought in to this institution in a dying state. Seventy-nine patients were transferred to the Idiot Asylum. The returns are as follows.

		Treated.		Died.
1854	... ..	1,247	...	267
1855	... ..	1,213	...	284
1856	... ..	1,083	...	217
1857	... ..	833	...	202
1858	... ..	1,072	...	261

Idiot Asylum.— This institution was overcrowded. Cholera caused three deaths among the inmates, in December. The following are the returns:

	Men.	Women.
Remaining 31st December 1857	54	25
Admitted in 1858	62	26
Discharged cured	16	4
Taken out by friends	18	5
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	0	0
Deserted	2	0
Died in Hospital (including cholera cases)	16	10
Remaining 31st December 1858	64	32

House of Industry.—The inmates were removed to the Penitentiary, then to the Mongar Choultry, and lastly to a house in Egmore where they continued in good health for the remainder of the year.

Male Asylum.—The health of the inmates was good. Out of an average strength of 247 there were 409 admissions and two deaths, resulting from typhoid fever. No deaths occurred from Cholera. Ophthalmia was not so prevalent as formerly.

Female Asylum.—The average strength was 216—total treated 225. No death occurred.

Lunatic Asylum.—The establishment and the accommodation are reported to be inadequate for the purposes intended. The average daily number of insane was 51. New admissions 47; total treated 97; deaths 11.

Eye Infirmary.—The number of patients treated was 2865, of which 899 were in-patients and 1966 out-patients. There was an increase in the latter and a decrease in the former. The total number of operations was 144, of which only 3 failed. 77 were cured, 32 were relieved. Out of 99 cases of cataract 46 were cured and 12 relieved. Twenty-one European Soldiers were treated during the year.

Lying-in-Hospital.—The total number of confinements was 957, being an increase of 168 or 21·3 per cent. A class of female pupils was instructed in Midwifery, and made satisfactory progress. Eight were admitted during the year. Six passed out as qualified, and seven remained. Of the 957 cases, 819 were cases of natural labor; 55 of difficult; 43 of preternatural, 32 of complex and 12 of complex and preternatural labors. The number of children born was 970, 14 women giving birth to twins, and one dying undelivered. Of these 970, 504 were males, and 466 females, being equal to 51·9 per cent. of males. Of the 504 males, 448 were born alive and 56 still. Of the 466 females, 415 were born alive and 51 still. Of the 14 twin cases, four children were born still, of which one was a deformity. Fifteen were males and 13 females.

The following is a general abstract of the diseases, numbers of patients, &c. :—

IN-PATIENTS.	DISEASES.															Average daily number of sick for the year.	Total.
	Fever.	Eruptive fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections	Veneral affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.	Other diseases.		
Remained 31st December 1857	44	13	10	3	38	24	2	23	75	80	97	50	5	35	153	652	
Admitted since	1133	161	326	46	1041	250	192	597	1043	1513	1515	941	129	519	1947	11355	
Discharged	1094	120	264	37	870	227	81	423	1017	1460	1488	869	127	507	1738	10278	
Died	36	46	43	10	166	30	109	159	17	23	55	58	...	8	152	917	
Remaining 31st December 1858	47	2	24	2	43	17	4	38	84	112	119	64	7	39	210	812	
Proportion of deaths to sick treated per cent.	3.05	26.4	14.2	20.4	15.3	10.9	56.1	25.6	1.5	1.4	3.4	5.8	...	1.4	7.2	7.6	

OUT-PATIENTS.	DISEASES.															Total.	Average daily number of sick for the year.
	Fever.	Eruptive fevers.	Diseases of the lungs.	Diseases of the liver.	Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	Diseases of the brain.	Epidemic cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Veneral affections and diseases of the genital organs.	Abscesses and ulcers.	Wounds and injuries.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the skin.	Other diseases.		
Remained 31st December 1857 ...	342	...	138	8	492	62	8	26	257	206	632	154	52	204	298	2906	3497
Admitted since ...	23258	138	6915	236	76714	5463	796	1048	16019	8075	42197	9494	5418	15711	20757	232239	
Discharged ...	23276	134	6907	239	73708	5432	573	1024	16030	8066	42147	9468	5416	15654	20661	231758	
Died ...	23	1	8	5	27	4	176	18	13	6	8	6	...	...	33	328	
Remaining 31st December 1858 ...	301	3	133	9	478	59	53	32	263	209	674	174	54	261	351	3059	
Proportion of deaths to sick treated per cent.	0.09	0.7	0.1	2.04	0.03	0.07	21.8	1.6	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.06	...	...	0.1	0.1	

The Appendix contains detailed statements of the operations of all the dispensaries in the provinces.

SIND PUBLIC WORKS.

1856-57.

Bombay Records, No. LIII. New Series.

The Annual Report from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, was not received in time for publication with the Bombay records for 1856-57, and was therefore inserted along with the one for the following year.

Kurrachee.—On the 25th August 1857, Lieutenant Thomson, late Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the greater portion of the works executed during the year were of an unimportant character. The report is accompanied by a tabular statement of the works, and their cost, compiled by Major North, who succeeded Lieut. Thomson in office. The erection of a crane at Khetty was found of great advantage; the cost was Rs. 2,014-2. Amongst the military works, one of the most important was the construction of an aqueduct for supplying the plunge-bath in the new European barracks with water, but this is still incomplete. A screw pile pier at Keamaree had been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,221. The new jail, and the muddock at Thirree for the repair of River steamers, had also been nearly finished. The contract system promised to work well, though carried out very imperfectly.

Hydrabad.—On the 4th August 1857, Mr. C. W. Mossop, C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, reports that the clearance of the Fullalee River in May 1856 was followed by a most beneficial result. The works in progress under the preceding officer were carried on by Mr. Mossop in a satisfactory manner. The most important were St. Thomas' Church, which is now nearly completed; the arsenal Buildings which are partially finished; and the Giddo Jetty. A new Bridge over the Fullalee was commenced late in the season. The estimated cost is Rs. 35,885. The new entrance to the fort is recommended for sanction as a work of great utility and improvement.

Shikarpoor.—Lieutenant Melliss, Executive Engineer, reports that owing to the state of the weather in Upper Sind delay was occasioned in the execution of works, and expense was incurred for repairs. Workmen were easily obtained

notwithstanding the abolition of statute labour. The new Cutcherry for the Collector was nearly completed. The building had been erected in strict conformance with the original design of Captain Fife; the hollow voussoir tiles had been used in roofing it, and though well adapted to resist the ravages of the white-ants they were found to be much hotter than the ordinary mud roofs of Upper Sind. The Sind canal bridge was completed. The Lukkee and Jankhan embankment bridges are five in number, of which four were completed and one nearly so. The total estimate is Rs. 58,410. The line of road from Kotree to Roree in the territory of His Highness Ali Moorad, was being constructed by contract, and would be completed before the end of the season. Lieutenant Dodd reports having completed Surveys for Roads, from Tattah to Kotree, Bhagatora to Schwan, and Rookun to Angamanee.

Canal Department, Sind.—On the 1st May, Mr. W. H. Price, C. E., Acting 1st Executive Engineer, reports the progress made with the Eastern Narra Supply Channel, which runs past Arore, in Upper Sind. This channel connects the Indus, at a point near Roree, with the Eastern Narra River, near the village of Lelvia, being a distance of nearly 13 miles; it is 150 feet in bottom width. The discharge will vary, according to the season, “from a maximum of 8,413 cubic feet per second, during the inundation, with a depth of water of $12\frac{1}{4}$ feet, to a minimum of 336 cubic feet per second, at lowest cold weather level of the Indus, with a depth of water of $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.” The fall of the bed is one foot per mile. The banks will soon be planted with trees.

The quantity of work done in this department was one-sixth less than the previous year, which was partly owing to the frequent changes of executive officers and partly to the wide extent of the inundation. There would be a probable saving of Rs. 30,000, on the estimated cost of the works, and this may, in part, be applied to an increase in the rate of wages. The prices of food had risen very high, and labour was scarce. On the 30th of April 1857, Mr. Barnes, Acting 3rd Executive Engineer, reports the services of Ensign Newton, Probationary Assistant Executive Engineer and himself, for 1856-57. The report contains a minute description of the dams that had been formed in the neighbourhood of the Narra, and the manner in which they were found to answer. An urgent recommendation is made for the commencement of the Mittrow canal as the result cannot fail to be remunerative to Government. The estimates were not yet handed in, but the probable revenue is stated at about 50 per cent. on the outlay. On 1st May, Mr. F. W. Jones, Acting 2nd Executive Engineer, at Hadjeepeer, reports that the new

feeding canal from the Indus to the Gaja canal, for which the sum of Rs. 64,570 had been sanctioned, was going on rapidly. He reports favourably on all his officers, with the exception of Mr. Charles Lee, Sub-Assistant Executive Engineer.

Lieutenant Elder, Acting Executive Engineer, in a letter dated, Camp Jhool, 1st May 1857, reports on the surveys and levels on the Great Marruck Canal and its branches, which may be said to be completed.

SIND PUBLIC WORKS.

1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. LIII. New Series.

Kurrachee.—On the 22d June 1858 Lieutenant Merriman, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that between May 1857 and January 1858 no less than four officers held charge of the office to which he had been appointed. The muddock at Ghizree, stated in last year's report to be nearly finished, required to be remodelled, and a new plan and estimate was to be submitted. Capt. Hart, Acting Chief Engineer in Sind, did not think it advisable to go to much expense in the construction of this dock as a Railway is in progress to Kotree. The Kurrachee mob, a work of great importance, is progressing towards completion. Capt. Hart recommends having a water-distilling apparatus at Munora, for the sick officers dispensary. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company at Aden obtain a supply of sweet water in this manner, at one quarter the expense formerly incurred. The plunge bath for Europeans is in an unsatisfactory state. A supplementary estimate will be submitted.

Hydrabad.—On the 27th May Lieutenant Thomson, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that owing to the mutinies, no works of importance had been executed. The arsenal had made very little progress. The new Cutcherry had been completed but was found to be a very hot building. The bridge over the Fullalee was the same state as last season.

Shikarpoor.—On the 9th July Mr. G. W. Mossop, Acting Executive Engineer, reports that, as in the other districts throughout Sind, no works of importance had been executed. The new Hospital, and new lines for the Sind Irregular Horse,

at Jacobabad, were carried on, and the former was completed. The Sukkur and Shikarpoor Road remained in an indifferent state of repair.

Canal Department, Sind.—On 1st May Mr. W. H. Price, C. E., 2d. Executive Engineer, Canal Department, reports that he has been induced to make some changes in the plan of the Narra Supply Channel. It will enter the Narra about a mile higher up than was originally intended. The length of the channel is thus reduced by nearly a mile. The quantity of excavation work done during the year was 20,209,344 cubic feet of earth-work at an average cost of Rs. 3-4-2 per 1,000 cubic feet; and 17,981 of rockwork at a cost of Rs. 26-11-11 per 1,000 cubic feet. The fall of the prices of food occasioned a considerable increase in the supply of labour. The contract system made great progress in connection with this work. With the exception of some small portions the first four miles from the Indus it may be said to be completed, and the remaining eight miles to be three-fifths completed. The work is expected to be finished by the 31st December 1859. The regulating bridge across the head of the Eastern Narra Supply Channel is in progress and will probably be finished by the 31st December. Trees have been planted on the banks of the supply canal, and on a piece of ground near the Arore canal; a further sum of Rs. 400, has been sanctioned for this purpose. The principal difficulties in the way of Engineers in this part of Sind are stated to be

- 1st. The scarcity of ordinary labour.
- 2nd. The want of skilful artizans.
- 3rd. The want of good, practical Overseers or Maistries.
- 4th. The want of plant, and auxiliary machinery for the execution of works.

This last is an important question and has already been brought under the notice of Government. Cranes, sheers and similar machines are much wanted and would repay the cost in three or four years while they would last ten or twenty.

The total probable cost of the Narra Supply Channel will be Rs. 5,95,011, while the Balance of the sanctioned amount is Rs. 6,10,040, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 15,029.

Mr. Jones, C. E., 4th Executive Engineer, in a report dated, Camp Hydrabad Cutting, 1st May, says that on the 9th of the previous June the canal called the Hadjeepoor Cutting was opened in presence of thousands of natives, who assembled with music on the occasion. The excavating of the Hydrabad Cutting was commenced on the 14th November. It leaves the Indus a little above the village of Jamoharake-Cote and enters

the Fullalee, a quarter of a mile above the site of the new bridge. Both these channels have been cut in order to provide a sufficient supply of water to the Fullalee and Goonee rivers. Captain Fife assumes that the average quantity of water required per beega for irrigation is 120,000 cubic feet. He speaks highly of the services of Mr. Jones, and of the rapidity and economy with which he has carried out these works.

On 1st May, Mr. Barnes, Acting 6th Executive Engineer, Hyderabad, reports that the principal work in which he had been engaged, was repairing the Eastern Narra Dams.

On the 11th August Lieutenant Soady, 1st Executive Engineer, reports that his time during the year was occupied in levelling and surveying the country from Roree to the Hyderabad collectorate. He adopted a very rapid mode of levelling which is described as follows—"two spirit levels and two sets of classies are necessary. Whilst the surveyor with one instrument is taking the readings to the fore and back staves, the other instrument is carried forward to the next station a quarter of a mile ahead and set up by the classie; the readings with the first instrument finished the Surveyor rides forward on camel or pony to the second instrument, which he has to level before taking the readings. By employing an intelligent Moonshee to level the instrument also, the duty of the Surveyor would be reduced to simply taking the readings."

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1858-59.

Madras Records, No. LVIII.

The Annual Report was submitted by Mr. Arbuthnot, the Director of Public Instruction. The last report was unfavourable as regards the conduct of the students, and this one is not much better. Out of the candidates for the situation of native surgeon and dresser, only one passed for the former and three for the latter. The report on the examination of the Primary Medical School, a training school in connection with the college, is much more satisfactory.

Medical College.—One hundred and fifty-eight students entered the college during the year, those remaining at its close are classified thus:—

Military,	117
Private,	7
Stipendiary and Lane Students,	11

“The Lane Scholarship is the only one open to young men not of the Public Service studying for the Medical Profession in the Madras Presidency; a striking contrast to the number of scholarships which have been founded by private individuals at the Sister Institution of Bombay.” “The whole subject of native Surgeoncies and Stipendiary Students requires revision.”

In order to reform the discipline of the college a system of fines was instituted, with the sanction of Government. The result was that 176 students incurred no less than 521 fines. These fines were inflicted on a comparatively small section of the students, the same names constantly recurring in the Fine Book. The most common offence was, being absent from lecture without leave, “but as most of the lads live with relatives it was they who were punished by pay being stopped.” This system was accordingly abolished and other kinds of punishment were introduced. One of the causes of misconduct was the early age at which youths were admitted. Government accordingly invited admission to those above the age of 17. The report says “The objection is not to the early admission to the *Service*, but to the early admission to *College*.”

The deterioration in the character and attainments of the pupils is mainly owing to the absence of preliminary Hospital Training. In former years students underwent a course of two years’ training of this kind before they entered the college. The result was that their attention was engaged, their behaviour sobered down, and they were in every respect fitted for the instruction of the college. “Since 1855,” says Mr. Blacklock, “I have found the new students every year to be a few shades inferior to those who preceded them.”

Some modifications in the arrangements were proposed, the principal of which were these:—The number of Lectures to be decreased, and each subject gone over twice in the Session. Anatomy and Physiology to be given together, instead of as distinct subjects, and the time the students are engaged in practical Anatomy to be increased. The

Military students are to have a course of four months Elementary, and one of three months Practical Chemistry, the latter in the Laboratory under the Assistant, which is intended to embrace the most important points in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. During the three months the Military Students, are engaged in the Laboratory, the Professor of Chemistry will give to the Private and Stipendiary Students, a course of Lectures on those higher branches of his subjects, which have not been considered in the elementary course. Clinical instruction for an hour daily in the Wards of the General Hospital by the Professors. The Senior Private and Stipendiary Students shall have a short course of Hygiene, or Sanitary Science, given by the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

In future Anatomy and Physiology will form one subject, so as to exhibit the relation of one to the other. The second courses of Lectures will not be of a formal character but rather conversational and catechetical.

An improvement was effected, this year, in the mode of conducting Examinations. Each student is now examined separately at the close of every year, every examination being demonstrative as well as oral, and the results being recorded. When a student "is found to be wanting in that amount of knowledge which may be fairly required of him, he is either removed from the service, or by being remanded, his promotion for that year is lost."

Reports of the Professors.—The Professor of Anatomy and Physiology reports that the conduct of the students was, upon the whole, good; but their progress unsatisfactory. The Annual Examination, upon the new system, was very searching, and revealed defects which could not be discovered in the classroom. The knowledge of Practical Anatomy was deficient, and the failure of the students would incite them to further exertions. The Professor of Chemistry reports that the answers of the students at the examination were tolerably satisfactory. The Materia Medica class is reported as "very satisfactory." A second course of this branch of study is recommended.

The Reports of the Professors of Botany and Midwifery are also satisfactory. The Professor of Surgery complains of inattention among his students, which he attributes partly to their youth. The Professor of Clinical Surgery reports that the conduct of his students was very unsatisfactory, particularly when on Hospital duty. They had an ample field for acquiring professional information as the following statement will shew:—
Number of European and Eurasian Civil patients treated

in the Surgical Wards of the General Hospital, from 1st April 1858 to 31st March 1859	...	...	...	432
Number of Military treated in the same Wards during that period, viz. Europeans	...	...	...	213
Natives	...	...	...	327
Number of Eurasian and Natives treated in the Wards of the Civil Dispensary in same period.				

In addition to this large field of practical study, the Students had daily opportunities of observing and treating the diseases of a considerable number of out-patients of the General Hospital Dispensary. The Professor of Medicine gives a very unfavourable report of his Native Medical Pupils. The students of Medical Jurisprudence conducted themselves well.

The following Abstract shews the Expense of the Medical College for the year 1858-59.

Salaries of Professors and Secretary	...	...	13,700	0	0			
Do. of Assistants	...	...	3,836	10	8			
Do. of Establishment and Servants	...	...	2,214	0	0			
Contingent expenses	...	...	903	11	7			
Annual supplies, &c.	...	...	599	15	6			
Salaries of Stipendiary Students	...	...	1,187	9	11			
Do. of Military Students	...	...	20,244	10	9			
Total Company's Rupees,	...	...	...	...	...	42,686	10	5

The remainder of the report consists of various statements connected with Examinations, Prizes, &c.

Primary Medical School.—The General results of the Examination were decidedly satisfactory. Some changes are proposed in the Curriculum and general arrangements of the School. The establishment should be transferred to same locality near the Medical College, and should be placed under the charge of the Principal of the College. The Government Resolution dated 25th January 1860, postpones the sanction of these recommendations.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE STATISTICS OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

Parliamentary Papers.

These statistics are given by Mr. H. Ricketts, in his Report on Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India (1855).

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Total resources, exclusive of Opium.	No. of Collectors, including Non-Regulation Districts.	Number of Judgeships.	Number of subordinate Civil Courts.
BENGAL	208,619	36,722,993	31,743,277	52,131,558	53	31	354
N. W. PROVINCES,	117,601	34,265,876	45,986,032	56,639,885	50	19	148
MADRAS	132,316	22,659,279	33,849,702	44,663,828	20	30*	172
BOMBAY, INCLUD- ING SIND ... }	139,405	11,837,654	20,565,116	22,846,359	17	10†	121

* Including ten Assistant Judges.

† Including three Agents and eight Assistant Judges.

